

FBI

DAILY REPORT

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GENERAL

NEW ECONOMIC ORDER DISCUSSED IN UN PLENARY COMMITTEE

OW151758Y Peking NCNA in English 1728 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] United Nations, 14 May (HSINHUA)--The United Nations Plenary Committee in charge of overseeing and monitoring the implementation of the UN-adopted agreements on the establishment of a new international economic order and facilitating negotiations within the UN on global economic problems concluded its first session yesterday. The committee was established in line with UN General Assembly Resolution 32-174 adopted last year. Its first session, which started on May 3, was attended by representatives of more than 100 countries.

When the session was under way, Third World countries waged a bitter and complicated struggle against the two superpowers which tried to obstruct the establishment of a new international economic order and to keep alive the old one. The 77-nation group raised demands or submitted proposals on economic development, transfer of resources debt settlement, etc. These demands and proposals express their firm will against exploitation, plunder, manipulation and monopolization by imperialist countries, especially the two superpowers, and their strong desire for a new international economic order. Representatives of developing countries attending the session persisted in principle unity, and struggle and earnestly consulted each other. However, owing to the two superpowers' stubborn position against the reasonable proposals presented by the developing countries, the session failed to produce any agreed document. The committee had to decide to hold another session to continue the discussion.

Representatives of many developing countries pointed out that a number of developed countries, the two superpowers in particular, tried hard to shift their economic crisis onto the developing countries, obstructing the latter's economic development. Speaking on behalf of the Group of 77, the representative of Jamaica called for a reform of the present international monetary system and a fruitful conclusion of the trade negotiations so as to change the present disadvantageous position of the developing countries and create an equitable relationship between countries to the benefit of the developing countries in their economic development.

Representatives of Denmark, Norway and some other Second World countries in their statements expressed willingness to improve their relationship with the developing countries and develop economic cooperation with them. Speaking on behalf of the European Economic Community (the EEC), the representative of Denmark said that all EEC countries were committed to fulfill the goal of resources transference set by the Seventh UN Special Session and were trying to achieve a mutual understanding among all partners on an equal basis. She expressed particular disappointment to the Soviet attitude on the transference of resources.

The representative of the United States vainly attempted to cover up exploitation of the developing countries by the U.S., contending that these countries should give the developed countries "investment opportunities" and "investor confidence".

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The Soviet representative made a distortion of the world economic situation and peddled repeatedly the outworn stuff of "detente" and "disarmament" to camouflage Soviet hegemonic deeds in international economy. He attacked the developing countries' demand for the transference of resources to the developing countries, as "a waste of money," and he declared that the Soviet Union would not commit itself to international obligation in this aspect.

Chinese representative Lai Ya-li made two speeches at the meeting. He stressed that China supports the developing countries' just demands and reasonable proposals. He pointed out that as a result of the superpowers' obstruction, work on some substantive issues concerning the establishment of a new international economic order remains in a stalemate. He said the countries of the Third World felt the urgent need to develop their national economies, to build up their own countries and to eliminate their state of poverty and backwardness. Yet, hitherto, their legitimate aspirations have not materialised. Especially during these past few years, as a result of the further development of the economic crisis and the worsening of inflation in the capitalist world, Imperialism, in particular the superpowers, are exporting capital on a large scale, manipulating and controlling the economic lifeline of the developing countries, reaping super profits, monopolising international markets, raising the prices of industrial products through various means, suppressing the prices of primary products, conducting exchange of unequal values, trying hard to shift the economic and monetary crises onto others, and exporting inflation; thus the terms of trade continue to deteriorate for the developing countries, reducing their export earnings, increasing the deficit in their balance of payments and accelerating the increase in their debt burden by leaps and bounds. This further impaired the economic rights and interests of the developing countries, impeding the development of their national economies, making rich countries richer, and poor ones poorer.

The Chinese representative stressed: "To transform the old international economic relations conforms with the popular will and the general trend, which the superpowers can in no way stop." "We are convinced that although there will be various kinds of obstruction and sabotage on the path toward the establishment of a new international economic order, we will surely be able to overcome all obstacles created by the superpowers and march from victory to victory," he declared.

UNITED STATES

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS U.S. STUDY GROUP

OW121628Y Peking NCNA in English 1459 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese minister of education, this afternoon met and had a friendly conversation with the American study group on relations of education and work led by Clark Kerr.

During its stay in Peking, the study group visited Tsinghua University and the Central Institute for Nationalities. The guests had discussions with Chinese educationists and personnel from the Labour Bureau. The guests will shortly leave Peking for home.

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SOVIET UNION

MOBUTU: USSR, CUBA BACK INVASION OF ZAIRE'S SHABA REGION

OW151614Y Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Kinshasa, 14 May (HSINHUA)--A new Soviet-Cuban instigated invasion was made on the city of Kolwezi in Shaba Region, southeast of Zaire, at the dawn of May 12. It was declared by Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko today in a statement to Elebe Ma Ekonzo, director-general of the Zaire Press Agency. The invasion was made by 4,000 armed rebels coming from Angola.

President Mobutu pointed out that the Security Department of Zaire was at the outset informed of the preparations for the new invasion plotted by the Soviet Union and Cuba. He said that the attack, code-named "Operation Dove", was conceived in Havana by a mission of the "Monguya gang". He added that the "Operation Dove" was planned originally to begin on June 10, but things were precipitated on May 12. President Mobutu said his government has already informed the UN secretary-general and certain friendly countries of the grave situation created by the Soviet Union and Cuba. The president said in conclusion: Victory will certainly belong to Zaire, because her cause is just.

The ZAIRE PRESS AGENCY reported that the president today called a meeting of the General Staff to study the present situation and closely follow up the movements of the Zairian troops so as to drive out of Zaire the rebels who came from Angola. The agency also reported that Shaba's Mutshatsha was also attacked this morning by armed rebels from Angola. It has been confirmed that Cubans joined the fighting. Four "Mirage" planes of the Zairian Armed Forces zoomed up in Shaba Province and took action. The Zairian Armed Forces have driven the enemy to the border.

MOSCOW'S 'THEORY OF MILITARY INTERVENTION' DENOUNCED

OW121930Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "Moscow's Theory of Military Intervention 'On Invitation'"]

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--Two months have elapsed since Somali troops withdrew from Ogaden. Yet, the Soviet and Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa still refuse to pull out. And Moscow's propaganda machines are trying by every conceivable means to churn out pretexts for them to hang on there.

In a recent commentary, the Kremlin mouthpiece PRAVDA argued that "the unconditional withdrawal of Somali troops" should not be "linked with the military personnel" of the Soviet Union and Cuba in the Horn of Africa. Why? PRAVDA said that this was because the Soviet and Cuban troops were stationed there on "invitation". To justify this Soviet stand, the Soviet news agency TASS went so far as to attack public opinion calling for Soviet and Cuban withdrawal. It even cynically asked: Can't other countries "have the right to request such (Soviet) support?"

It can be recalled that the Kremlin brandished the banner of "assisting to oppose aggression" when it sent tens of thousands of Soviet and Cuban military personnel to interfere on a big scale in the Horn of Africa.

But this "reasoning" being untenable, it is flaunting the signboard of interfering "on invitation" in the hope of giving its continued military intervention a new cloak of "legality" and covering up its rabid ambitions of aggression and expansion. This theory of legal military intervention "on invitation" can deceive nobody.

As is well known, the Kremlin had applied this "theory" 10 years ago to one of its "fraternal countries". In the small hours of one night in August 1968, Moscow sent large numbers of troops to savagely invade Czechoslovakia under the pretext of what it called "invitation of the activists of the (Czechoslovak) party and state". Thus, Czechoslovakia was placed under long Soviet military occupation overnight. It is under the same sort of pretext that Moscow deployed its troops and modern weapons to the Mongolian People's Republic, subsequently turning this country into its military base and trampling underfoot the sovereignty of this "fraternal country". Commenting on the "reason" why the Soviet Union refused to withdraw its troops from Mongolia, TASS said recently: "The Soviet troops are stationed in Mongolia at the invitation of the government of the republic" and so on and so forth.

In recent years, the Soviet Union has even applied this theory to African countries. A case in point was its armed intervention in Angola two years ago.

Evidently, the PRAVDA and TASS propaganda about "invited" Soviet military intervention in the Horn of Africa is a repetition of what the Kremlin did in Czechoslovakia, Mongolia and Angola. Then, what is Moscow up to when it applied this theory to the issue of the Horn of Africa?

First, since the withdrawal of Somali troops from Ogaden, Soviet and Cuban troops, instead of pulling out of the Horn of Africa, have increased in number. They now stand at over 17,000 as against 12,000 prior to the Somali withdrawal. Moreover, the Soviet and Cuban troops are meddling in the question of Eritrea. And Moscow has reportedly fixed its eye on Namibia and Zimbabwe in southern Africa. Obviously, this new theory is aimed at providing a "theoretical" excuse for Moscow's increased military contention in the African Horn and southern Africa.

Second, more and more countries are strongly opposed to the Soviet and Cuban military presence in the Horn of Africa. Public opinion in the United States and a number of West European countries believe that the Soviet and Cuban troops in the Horn of Africa constitute a grave threat to the sea oil lines between America and West Europe and pose a challenge to these countries as well. Public opinion in the Third World pointed out that Moscow and Havana's military intervention in the Horn of Africa constitutes not only the main cause of the conflict and intranquillity in the region but also a menace to the sovereignty and security of the Third World countries.

Many African countries which suffered a great deal from Soviet intervention are standing in the forefront of the struggle to drive the Soviet and Cuban troops out of the Horn of Africa and the entire continent so that the Africans can solve their problems by themselves.

Moscow's theory of military intervention "on invitation" is none other than a pretext under which to justify its actions in Africa and continue its unbridled intervention there.

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Facts show that the course of military intervention and frenzied aggression and expansion the Soviet Union has taken "on invitation" in Czechoslovakia, Angola and the Horn of Africa is precisely the course taken by tsarist Russia, Hitler's Germany and U.S. imperialism, all the most ferocious imperialist countries in history.

Everybody knows what these old-line imperialist countries got at long last from their military expansion under the cover of "invitation". Soviet social-imperialism is doomed to the same historical fate.

NORTH ASIA

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS MAO'S SON BURIED IN DPRK

HK151038Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 8 May 78 p 5 HK

[Newsletter from Pyongyang by NCNA reporter: "Friendship Cemented With Blood Will Pass on From Generation to Generation"]

[Excerpts] After entering the cemetery, climbing up 240 stone steps and passing through the glazed arch on which was hung a tablet bearing Comrade Kuo Mo-jo's inscription "The great spirit will live forever," we saw a hexagon-shaped memorial pavilion in front of us. It had green tiles and red pillars. In the middle was a white monument inscribed with the words "Eternal glory to the martyrs who died in resisting U.S. aggression, aiding Korea, protecting our homes and defending our motherland." We went a round the pavilion and walked up a flight of steps to a small square. With great respect, we admired a dashing and towering bronze statue of Chinese People's Volunteers which rose high above the center of the square. The bronze statue, built on a marble foundation, stood 14 meters high. On the front side of the foundation was inscribed in Korean the epitaph by the Presidium of the Korean Supreme People's Assembly: "The Korean-Chinese friendship cemented with blood under the banner of proletarian internationalism will go down in history."

Walking up the stairs which are located on both sides of the bronze statue, we came to the graveyard of the volunteer martyrs. Here, rounded tombs were arranged in an orderly manner. There was a stone tablet and a pine tree in front of every tomb. In the biggest tomb at the center of the first row rested Comrade Mao An-ying, the eldest son of the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao. Bouquets of love from the Korean people were solemnly placed round martyr Mao An-ying's tomb. There were also bouquets in front of the tombs of other martyrs.

The front side of martyr Mao An-ying's tombstone was engraved with the characters "Comrade Mao An-ying's tomb." At the back, it read: "Comrade Mao An-ying, a native of Shaoshanchung in Hsiangtan County, Hunan Province, was the eldest son of Chinese people's leader Comrade Mao Tse-tung. He determinedly requester permission to join the Chinese People's Volunteers in 1950 and heroically laid down his life on 25 November of the same year in the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea. Comrade Mao An-ying's patriotic and internationalist spirit will forever educate and inspire the younger generation. Eternal glory to martyr Mao An-ying!" In front of the tombstone was a portrait of martyr Mao An-ying.

In 1950, the U.S. imperialists blatantly launched a large-scale war of aggression against Korea. The flames of war spread to the banks of the Yalu River. At this crucial juncture, Chairman Mao issued the great combat call: "Resist U.S. aggression, aid Korea, protect our homes and defend our motherland." He sent the Chinese People's Volunteers across the Yalu River to fight shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people in resisting the U.S. imperialist invading troops. [paragraph continues]

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Comrade Mao An-ying was one of the volunteers in this army of outstanding sons and daughters of the Chinese nation. While in Korea, he followed great leader Chairman Mao's teachings and considered Korea's cause as the cause of our motherland. He cherished every hill, every river, every tree and every blade of grass in Korea. Fearing neither hardship nor death, he fought side by side with the army men and people of Korea in heroically beating back the common enemy--the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys. On 25 November 1950, Comrade Mao An-ying's command post was bombarded by the enemy. Undaunted in the face of peril, he stood fast at his post and died a martyr's death. Our great leader Chairman Mao lost his eldest son to the glorious internationalist cause. Following Comrade Mao An-ying's sacrifice, Chairman Mao instructed that his body be buried on Korean soil.

REPORT ON 386TH MAC MEETING AT PANMUNJOM

OW150443Y Peking in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] The 386th meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom on 11 May. The chief representative of the Chinese-Korean side, Major General Han Chu-kyong, voiced a resolute protest to the enemy side for violating the Korean armistice agreement and for creating military provocations and maneuvers. He seriously demanded that the enemy side take practical measures to correct the present situation.

Major General Han Chu-kyong said: To liquidate the state of war in Korea, preserve and strengthen peace, and normalize the Korean problem through peaceful means, U.S. imperialism must stop its sinister intrigues in strengthening its armed forces and war preparations and must, in accordance with the demands of the Korean armistice agreement and the UN General Assembly resolution, get all its armed forces out of South Korea without delay.

HUA TRIP STRESSES CHINESE-KOREAN FRIENDSHIP

OW130840Y Peking NCNA in English 0755 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[NCNA Correspondent's Newsfeature: "Our Relationship Sets a Brilliant Example"]

[Text] Peking, 13 May (HSINHUA)--Basking in the golden rays of the rising sun, the train carrying Chairman Hua Kuo-feng crossed the Yalu River Bridge and drew to a stop at Sinuiju, the first Korean city to greet the distinguished Chinese visitor, at 7 a.m. on May 5.

From that time on, the roaring cheers of the people welcoming the Chinese leader with bouquets and red flags were heard all the way to Pyongyang and Hamhung, to the villages, factories and farms, barracks and schools. Both the Korean and the Chinese people heartily rejoiced over the fact that Chairman Hua should come to the fraternal Democratic People's Republic of Korea on his first visit abroad. They acclaimed the turning of a new and important page in the annals of Sino-Korean friendship. At the same time, the meeting of the Chinese and Korean leaders naturally drew the keen attention of the people of the Third World and the world at large.

Historic Meeting

At 11:50 (local time) on May 5, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song met at the Pyongyang rail station. Their warm handshakes symbolized the joining of hands of the peoples of the two countries having a common background and the same goal, their embrace was the embrace of the two great nations. "Welcome to you!" was the first words from the president. "It's a great pleasure to meet you, President Kim!" Chairman Hua answered.

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This interflow of proletarian internationalist affection between the two parties, two countries and two peoples marked the beginning of the historic meeting.

This was not the first time that the two leaders met. Their friendship dates back to April 18, 1975 when President Kim Il-song visited China and met Comrade Hua Kuo-feng in Peking. Now, this second meeting deepened the friendship and had a special significance. Chosen personally by Chairman Mao Tsetung as his successor, Chairman Hua, following the behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai to uphold Sino-Korean friendship, decided to pay an official friendly visit, first of all, to Korea and renew his friendship with the great leader of the Korean people. It is a visit that will be recorded in gold letters in the annals of Sino-Korean friendship.

Twenty years ago, after Pyongyang rose more magnificently than ever from the ravages of war, Premier Chou En-lai was the first distinguished guest to visit the rebuilt capital. Now, when the Chinese people have achieved initial successes in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, the Korean people again with intense pleasure and emotions welcomed to their country Chairman Hua Kuo-feng on his first visit abroad.

The welcome given to the wise leader of the Chinese people in Pyongyang was truly overwhelming and in Hamhung, the whole city turned out to greet him. Bouquets were pressed into his hands, gifts were presented to him as tokens of militant friendship, and he was showered with flowers and ribbons. People performed Korean and Chinese dances to show their rejoicing. Slogans of welcome were strung across arches, mounted on colourful boards or attached to multicoloured balloons. Streamers bearing the words of "friendship", "unity" and "China-Korea" spanned the streets. "Ode to Chairman Hua" and "Song of General Kim Il-song" were heard everywhere. Deafening cheers of "Manse!" and "Welcome!" broke out among the crowds forming corridors of friendship stretching ten kilometres in Pyongyang and 15 kilometres in Hamhung as Chairman Hua and President Kim drove through. Many women shouted slogans of welcome to the motorcade with tears of joy flowing down their cheeks.

In preparing their welcoming performances, Korean artists had asked the competent Chinese authorities to supply them with scores of Chinese songs and dances and costume designs, and the first of their list was the score of the Chinese song "The Mountains of Chiao-cheng" where Comrade Hua Kuo-feng had worked and led the local guerrillas to fight the Japanese aggressors. They themselves had composed a "Song of Welcome to Chairman Hua".

More than 50,000 boys and girls took part in the calisthenic show in Pyongyang in honour of Chairman Hua. On the enormous backdrop, they formed in red the slogan "Long live Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, the wise leader of the Chinese people!", a huge portrait of Chairman Hua, the picture "Chairman Hua Mounts Tienanmen" and a soul-stirring scene of Chairman Hua leading the Chinese people on the new Long March to modernization in the four fields in China. All this gave expression to the Korean people's heartfelt congratulations to the Chinese people who have found in Comrade Hua Kuo-feng their new helmsman.

Mount Kungangsan is a famed scenic spot in Korea. An ancient Chinese poet had written: "I wish I had been born in Korea, so that I may have a look at Mount Kungangsan." To enable Chairman Hua to have a glimpse of its captivating scenery despite his light internary, the people of Hamhung built a miniature Mount Kungangsan in the city. As Chairman Hua rode by, a troupe of girls danced on it to a chorus of hundreds of singers. The Chinese guests were thrilled and deeply moved by this expression of love for Chairman Hua which involved such unsparing labour.

In this pervasive atmosphere of heart-warming friendship, the two leaders in their talks thoroughly discussed the ways to further enhance the militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples and the international issues of common concern in the light of the development of events. In the exchange of opinions, they found an identity of views. This, as President Kim Il-song has declared, "clearly demonstrated that we were completely the same in our views and stands."

The talks have led to a deeper understanding of each other and brought the two countries even closer to one another. They will exert a far-reaching influence on the common struggle of the two peoples, and this, in turn, will push forward the cause of unity and progress of the Third World and the revolutionary peoples of the world in general.

Friendship Brought to New Height

The militant friendship and revolutionary solidarity, personally fostered by the late Chairman Mao Tsetung and the late Premier Chou En-lai together with President Kim Il-song, is being strengthened and growing steadily under the tender care of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song. The meeting of the two leaders this month has carried the great Sino-Korean friendship to a new peak.

As a Chinese proverb goes, "A heart-to-heart understanding is most precious for friends." The Chinese and Korean parties and the two countries have always respected and supported each other. They act in close cooperation and treat each other as equals. For half a century, the Chinese and Korean peoples, like kinfolk, have shared the agony of national subjugation and division and the joy of triumph in battles fought together.

The revolutionary fighters of the two countries used to come to each other's aid in their common cause and shed blood together in the battlefield. Chairman Mao once said: In the past, whenever we came up against something, some of you always pitched in and helped us, whenever you came up against something, we, too, like to give you a helping hand. On the five-star red flag of the People's Republic of China there is the blood of the revolutionary martyrs from Korea. And the Korean people forging ahead at Chollima (flying steed) speed remember the warmth of feeling their Chinese comrades have shown them. Their fine sons and daughters had fought side by side with the Chinese in the Changpai Mountains as well as in south China. The Chinese People's Volunteers likewise had joined the Korean armymen in chasing the crack troops of the U.S. Army to the 38th Parallel and stood their ground there. The field where Yang Ken-szu laid down his life, the hill where Huang Chi-kuang stopped the firing muzzle of an enemy machinegun with his chest, and the river where Lo Sheng-chiao jumped into cracked ice to save a Korean child--all stand as mute testimony to the undying Sino-Korean brotherhood.

There were just as many Korean heroes and heroines who had risked or sacrificed their lives to save the wounded of the Chinese Volunteers or help them in their fighting. Among them were Ko Hung-pok and Ko Won-kun, father and son; An Ok-hui, Pak Chae-kun, Kim Yong and Chong Kil-san and such "mamas of the Chinese People's Volunteers" like Ham Chae-pok, Yu Mae and Kim On-hwa, and people like Ku Sil-yok, Soik Kil-yong, Hong Sun-pun and Cho Myong-hyon who had rendered distinguished service to the frontline.

The great comradely love and the soaring spirit of proletarian internationalist solidarity which urged the Chinese and Korean heroes on to eternal glory have sealed the two countries in a bond of kinship that is as enduring as the unending flow of the Yalu.

In the current phase of revolutionary struggle, the battle against the common enemy again casts the two peoples in a common lot. They work hand in hand for the unity of the Third World and in support of the revolutionary movements of the oppressed nations and people. The Chinese people support the just cause for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the Korean people support China's sacred struggle for Taiwan's liberation. By exchanging their experience in socialist revolution and construction, they learn from and encourage each other.

The Chinese people will never forget that the Korean comrades have shared their grief over the loss of their great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung, the beloved Premier Chou En-lai and NPC Chairman Chu Te. And it is equally memorable that the Korean comrades have shared the rejoicing of the Chinese over the resounding victory in smashing the "gang of four". The Korean comrades most warmly congratulated the Chinese people on having a new wise leader and congratulated Comrade Hua Kuo-feng on his being elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and being appointed premier of the State Council.

President Kim Il-song has visited China several times and met Chairman Mao Tsetung on many occasions. The late Premier Chou En-lai paid several visits to Korea. The Chinese people will always remember that Premier Chou's last trip abroad was to Korea. Korean comrades hailed that visit as "an outstanding contribution to the strengthening of the great militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples", and as a visit that "will live forever in our hearts".

In the days of commemorating the first anniversary of Premier Chou En-lai's passing, people were moved to tears when they again saw the documentary of that visit: "The Fraternal Chinese People's Envoy".

When Chairman Hua visited the Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm on May 6, the chairman of the farm's managerial committee, Pak Yun-kon, with deep feelings told the Chinese leader that Premier Chou En-lai had visited the farm in 1958. Since then, he said, the people of the farm had done their best to promote the friendship and solidarity with the Chinese people and the farm had the honour of being named the "Korea-China Friendship Taekam Cooperative Farm".

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He also told Chairman Hua: "We have a reservoir here called the Kyongyong Reservoir. It was damaged by American bombs during the war. Later, the Chinese People's Volunteers helped us to repair the damage and Premier Chou En-lai visited it in 1958. Its water irrigates our fields now."

On that day, Chairman Hua and Comrades Keng Piao and Chen Mu-hua together with Korean party and government leaders planted two pine saplings at the farm as a token of the evergreen Sino-Korean friendship. Friendship as between the Chinese and Korean peoples is rarely seen in world history. As Chairman Hua pointed out: "Our mutual relationship can very well be called a model relationship between fraternal parties and fraternal countries."

At the farewell banquet given by Chairman Hua, President Kim Il-song said: "Your visit to our country this time marked an epoch-making event which has registered a new, brilliant chapter in the great annals of glorious Korea-China friendship."

In a poem hailing the Sino-Korean friendship, the late Chairman Chu Te wrote: "Our relationship sets a brilliant example. The coming generations should remember that it is sealed in blood." The heaven will not fall as long as the Chinese and Korean peoples are united as one, even if it falls, they together can shore it up.

The Chinese and Korean peoples dearly cherish their great friendship and are determined to do their utmost to consolidate and develop it. Whatever changes and vicissitudes there may be, the Chinese people will, as always, unite with the Korean people, fight shoulder to shoulder and win victory together with them.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AFP CITES LAO RADIO ON TROUBLE IN PROVINCES NEAR PRC

HK150928Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[Text] Bangkok, 15 May (AFP)--The Lao radio today reported for the first time disorders in Phongsaly and Viangsay, two provinces bordering on China and Vietnam, 600 kilometres (400 miles) north and northeast of Vientiane.

"Daily action by the regional troops, cadres and soldiers of Phongsaly and Viangsay manage to protect several regions of the two provinces, driving out thieves and bandits attempts to disturb the peace and cause unrest", a Lao army radio broadcast said today.

Observers here speculated on the identity of these "bandits". The two northern provinces, cradles of the Lao revolution, have been under Pathet Lao control for over 15 years. In theory their isolation should keep them from infiltration by anticommunists who are active much further south and are generally referred to in radio broadcasts as "reactionaries" and not bandits.

A reliable diplomatic source said Phongsaly, crossed by a Chinese-built road linking Yunnan to the Mekong Valley, was under pro-Chinese Pathet Lao influence. The same source said Viangsay, former Pathet Lao general headquarters and less than 250 kilometres (155 miles) from Hanoi, was controlled by pro-Vietnamese Pathet Lao elements.

The source did not rule out the possibility of a showdown between the two factions in the near future.

After last Tuesday's Sino-Soviet border incident and the tension along the Sino-Vietnam border, the new troubles reported by the Lao radio in a region controlling access to Southeast Asia's main rice areas are dominating observers' attention though as yet no connection can be established between the various tension spots.

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THAI PRIME MINISTER FETES OUTGOING AMBASSADOR

OW141530Y Peking MCNA in English 1501 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 14 May (HSINHUA)--Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of outgoing Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chai Tse-min. The Thai prime minister said in his toast: "Today, a new chapter has been opened in the relations between Thailand and China. We are elated at the development of the friendly relations between the two countries." He hoped that the friendship and cooperation between Thailand and China will grow steadily.

Among the more than 100 guests attending the dinner party were Thai Foreign Minister Upadit Pachariyangkun; Education Minister Bunsom Martin; Deputy Minister of the Interior Prem Tinsulanond; Deputy Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces Kamron Leelasiri; Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Army Serm Na Nakhorn; Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Army Yos Thephasdin; Commander-in-Chief of the Thai Navy Amorn Sirikaya; Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force Panieng Kantarat and Chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association Chatchai Chunhawan.

Ambassador Leaves for Home

OW151728Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Bangkok, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Ambassador to Thailand Chai Tse-min left here for home today at the end of his term of office. Seeing him off at the airport here Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun, Deputy Foreign Minister Wong Phonnikon, Deputy Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces Saiyut Koetphon, Secretary-General of the Prime Minister Phon Thanaphum, Deputy Director-General of the Police Chumphon Lohachala, Chairman of the Thailand-China Friendship Association Chatchai Chunhawan, and others. The outgoing Chinese ambassador gave a farewell banquet yesterday.

HUANG HUA RECEIVES BURMESE AMBASSADOR 13 MAY

OW131401Y Peking NCNA in English 1234 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs Huang Hua today met with U Tha Tun, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the People's Republic of China, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials. The ambassador arrived in Peking yesterday.

TRADE DELEGATION DEPARTS PHILIPPINES 13 MAY

OW131253Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 13 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese trade delegation led by Wang Yao-ting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, left here for home this morning at the conclusion of a friendly visit to the Philippines. During the visit, Wang Yao-ting and all members of the delegation were invited on May 7 to attend the opening ceremony of the ASEAN trade fair. The same evening, the Chinese guests attended a dinner the Philippine trade secretary, Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr., gave to those who participated in the trade fair.

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Wang Yao-ting met Philippine Foreign Secretary Carlos P. Romulo, Trade Secretary Troadio T. Quiazon, Jr., and Industry Secretary Vicente T. Paterno. They had cordial and friendly conversations. Secretary Paterno gave a dinner in the delegation's honour on May 9. Hsiao Te, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy, gave a dinner for the delegation's visit to the Philippines on May 12. Among those present on the occasion were Secretary Quiazon, Secretary Paterno, president of the Philippine International Trading Corporation Dominador Lim, and Filipino Ambassador to China Narciso G. Reyes. The Chinese delegation also visited factories in Iligan City in Mindanao and the export processing zone in Bataan Province.

INDONESIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DELEGATION LEAVES

OW151509Y Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--The Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry Delegation led by Suweto Sukendar wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home by air this morning. Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was among those seeing the guests off at the airport.

EUROPE

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Meets Yeh Chien-ying

OW151538Y Peking NCNA in English 1522 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met cordially with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Ceausescu in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. During the meeting, Comrade Yeh Chien-ying extended a warm welcome to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Ceausescu on their visit to China. Comrade Ceausescu conveyed to Comrade Yeh Chien-ying the warm regards of the Grand National Assembly and the State Council of Romania. He said: We are satisfied with the development of the relations between the two parties and two countries of Romania and China.

Among the Romanian comrades present at the meeting were Cornel Burtica, Dumitru Popescu, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Musat, Vasile Pungan and Nicolae Gavrilescu. Also present were Comrades Keng Piao, Chi Peng-fei, Huang Hua, Chiao Shih and Li Ting-chuan.

Photographed With Hua, Yeh

OW151540Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Hua Kuo-feng, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Premier of the State Council, Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers, Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee, and other Chinese party and state leaders were photographed together with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Madame Ceausescu and other Romanian comrades accompanying him on the visit, at the Great Hall of the People this evening.

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15 May Banquet

OW151958Y Peking NCNA in English 1922 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China gave a grand banquet in the Great Hall of the People this evening to warmly welcome Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Mme Ceausescu.

Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, presided over the banquet.

Comrade Hua Kuo-feng and Comrade Ceausescu made heart-warming speeches at the banquet eulogizing the fraternal friendship between China and Romania.

The national flags of China and Romania hung side by side at the brightly-lit banquet hall this evening. A warm atmosphere marking the friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of China and Romania reigned at the banquet.

Attending the banquet and seated at the head table were Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien, vice-chairmen of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers, and Mme Li Hsien-nien; Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee; Wu Te, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Keng Piao and Hsu Hsiang-chien, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premiers; Chen Mu-Hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice-premier; Teng Ying-chao and Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Kang Ko-ching, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the National Women's Federation; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Li Chiang, minister of foreign trade; Liu Wei, minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Liang Pi-yeh, deputy director of the General Political Department of the PLA; Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and his wife. They chatted amicably with the Romanian comrades.

Among the guests at the banquet were members of Comrade Ceausescu's party, Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu and his wife, embassy officials and other Romanian comrades in Peking.

As Comrade Ceausescu and Mme Ceausescu entered the banquet hall in the company of Chairman Hua and other Chinese party and state leaders, the band played lively melodies of welcome. They shook hands with leading members of Chinese departments, foreign diplomats and their wives present at the banquet.

On behalf of the CCP Central Committee, the Chinese Government and people, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng extended a warm welcome to Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people's beloved leader and the Chinese people's good friend, and the other Romanian comrades accompanying him on this visit.

After their speeches, the band played the national anthems of Romania and China.

Present also at the banquet were: Members of NPC Standing Committee Wu Hsin-yu, Li Chen, Lin Tieh and Yang Hsiu-feng; members of the Standing Committee of the CPPCC National Committee Chen Tzu-sheng and Chu Tu-nan; and

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Leading members of departments under the CCP Central Committee, government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, friendship organizations and the Sino-Romanian Friendship People's Commune Chu Mu-chih, Chiao Shih, Chang Yao-tzu, Chin Hsi-ying, Chiang Nan-hsiang, Wei Yu-ming, Wang Tzu-i, Tuan Tzu-chun, Liu Yin, Hsiao Chien-kuang, Jen Chih-heng, Sun Hsiao-feng, Yu Chien-ting, Peng Teh-ching, Lo Shu-chen, Li Chi-tao, Li Chang, Hsu Yin-sheng, Shen Tu, Chang Hsiang-shan, Li Pu, Pan Fei, Mao Lien-chueh, Ting Hsueh-sung, Hsiao Fang-chou, Yang Kung-su and Yang Chung-hsing.

Hua Speech

OW151544Y Peking NCNA in English 1535 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking 15 May (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's speech at the banquet in honour of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu here this evening:

Dear Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, dear comrades from Romania, comrades and friends:

Today, we are holding a grand banquet here to warmly welcome Comrade Ceausescu, the Romanian people's beloved leader and the Chinese people's good friend, and the other Romanian comrades accompanying him on this visit. Together with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and our beloved Premier Chou En-lai, Comrade Ceausescu cultivated Sino-Romanian friendship. In 1971 Comrade Ceausescu led a party and government delegation to China and that added a brilliant chapter to the history of Sino-Romanian relations. Now he is paying another visit to our country which will surely push our friendship to a new height. On behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government and people, I wish to pay our highest respects to you, Comrade Ceausescu, and your accompanying comrades and, through you, to the Romanian Communist Party and the fraternal Romanian people

The Romanian Communist Party and the Romanian people have a glorious revolutionary tradition, they dared to take their destiny into their own hands and waged unyielding struggles for lofty revolutionary ideals. The Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Ceausescu has integrated the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Romanian revolution and independently formulated its own policies. Romania has persisted in the integration of internationalism and patriotism, in the correct view that nations and national states will continue long to play an important role and in firmly defending its national independence and state sovereignty. Romania maintains that all countries, big and small, are equal, that the affairs of each country should be managed by its own people and that international affairs should be settled by the countries concerned through consultations on an equal footing. It is opposed to the bullying of small countries by big ones, the oppression of weak countries by strong ones and the exploitation of poor countries by rich ones. And it has thus played a positive role in international struggles. Romania is keenly aware from its own experience that political independence can be bolstered only through economic independence. So in socialist construction it has followed the policy of developing the national economy at high speed, achieved brilliant successes and greatly increased its national strength. Today, socialist Romania stands on its own feet in the family of nations as a thriving, sovereign state. That is why Romania is admired and praised by the people of the world and it enjoys an ever higher international prestige. We regard these successes of the Romanian people's as our own and heartily rejoice at them and we wish that the Romanian people triumphantly advance along the course charted by the Romanian Communist Party and make their country more prosperous and powerful.

The Chinese and Romanian peoples are close comrades-in-arms. In the past, we sympathized with and supported each other in the protracted struggle for national and social liberation. Today, we face the common tasks of safeguarding our national independence and state sovereignty and building socialism. Though we are separated by numerous mountains, our destinies are linked together. We constantly follow the progress of your cause and wish you grow ever stronger: so do you with regard to us. Our relationship is based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. We both strictly abide by the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. The relations of friendship, mutual help and cooperation between our two parties, countries and peoples in all fields have developed well. With this both sides are highly satisfied and the revolutionary people of the world are very pleased. It has been a consistent policy of our party to continuously develop Sino-Romanian friendship. The late Chairman Mao paid great attention to fostering Sino-Romanian relations and Comrade Ilie Verdet, first vice-premier of the Romanian Government, was the last foreign visitor the late Premier Chou received in the hospital despite his poor health. Now, Chairman Mao and Premier Chou are no longer with us. They have passed on to us the baton of Sino-Romanian friendship. We will, as always, promote Sino-Romanian friendship, and we will always stand by you and fight shoulder to shoulder and advance together with you in the struggle to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty and oppose imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and in the task of building socialism.

Comrades and friends, after smashing the anti-party "gang of four", we convened the party's eleventh national congress and the first session of the Fifth National People's Congress. We have set the general task for the new period of development in our socialist revolution and socialist construction. Our goal is to turn China into a great and powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defence and science and technology by the end of the century. At present, the people of our country, rallying closely round the party Central Committee, are working hard for the attainment of this magnificent goal. Things are developing better than we expected in every sphere of endeavour in our country. The victorious progress in the great political revolution to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in a deep-going way is hastening an upsurge in economic and cultural construction. We have full confidence in reaching our goal. But we are also well aware that there are many difficulties in our way ahead which call for tremendous efforts to overcome. We will hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, carry forward our party's fine tradition and revolutionary style of work, be practical and realistic, work hard and in a down-to-earth way, and stride forward bravely on the new Long March.

Comrades and friends, the people of all countries wish to live in peace and the people of both our countries need a peaceful international environment in which to build up our countries. But there are always some people in the world who are bent on seeking world hegemony. In their rivalry for hegemony, they are keeping up an intense arms race, each attempting to establish military supremacy over the other. They are poking their hands everywhere to sow dissension, incite conflict and fish in troubled waters. They are encroaching on other countries' sovereignty, interfering in their internal affairs, engaging in subversive activities and posing military threats in order to subject other countries to their control by all means. With their rivalry growing ever more intense, they are bound to resort to force some day, and the danger of a world war is ever more seriously threatening the independence and security of the people of all countries.

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But the hegemonists act against the will of the people. Their perverse acts are serving to educate and mobilize the people. More and more people of the world are getting united to combat their policies of aggression and war. The international anti-hegemonist united front with the Third World as its main force is growing in strength and expanding daily. We are revolutionary optimists. We believe that a new world war can be postponed so long as the people of the world maintain their unity and persist in struggle. Those who dare to brazenly launch a new world war in defiance of world opinion will certainly meet with ignominious defeat. Victory surely belongs to the people of the world.

In conclusion, we wish Comrade Ceausescu a completely successful visit.

Now, I propose a toast:

To the revolutionary friendship and militant unity between our two parties, countries and peoples,

To new successes for the Romanian people in their socialist construction,

To the health of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu,

To the health of all Romanian comrades,

To the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

To the health of all comrades and friends present here!

Ceausescu Speech

OW152020Y Peking NCNA in English 2003 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Following is the full text of the speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu at the banquet given in his honor by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council here this evening:

We are most happy to be once again the guests of People's China and to meet with you and the friendly Chinese people. I am sincerely thankful for the extremely warm welcome you and the people of Peking have accorded to us, which has greatly impressed us. I wish also to thank you for praising here the work and achievements of the Romanian people, speaking highly of the policies of our Communist Party and socialist Romania and expressing sentiments of respect and admiration.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the entire Romanian people and in my own name, I am happy to take this opportunity to extend warm comradely greetings and best wishes to you, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, to other leading comrades of the Chinese party and state, to the Chinese communists and to the entire friendly Chinese people.

There is a long tradition of solidarity between the Romanian and Chinese peoples in their struggle against foreign oppression and domination and for national and social liberation and the revolutionary transformation of society.

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In the years following the victory of the socialist revolution, there have been many exchanges, visits and contacts between our two parties and countries. I have very happy memories of my past visits in China, and especially of my visit in 1971 during which we had meetings and very fruitful talks with the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao Tsetung and with China's fine son Premier Chou En-lai. The understanding reached on that occasion strengthened the many-sided cooperation and contacts between our parties and countries as well as the exchange of experience gained in socialist construction.

Our present visit to your great and beautiful country is a vivid demonstration of the friendship between Romania and China. It gives us an opportunity to meet and talk with you, respected Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and other party and government leaders of People's China. I believe this visit will be a moment of the greatest significance in the history of the relations of solidarity between our two parties and two peoples. It will be beneficial to the socialist construction of our two countries and the the general cause of socialism, cooperation and peace.

Respected comrades, we are well-acquainted and pleased with the Chinese people's successes in their enthusiastic work to realize the magnificent goal set by the party's eleventh national congress of modernizing China's economy, developing science, culture and national defence so as to turn China into a prosperous, powerful socialist country at the turn of the century.

The revolutionary strength, heroism and stamina displayed by the Chinese people in their great struggle to shake off imperialist yoke and foreign domination, eliminate the consequences of past exploitation and oppression, create a new life and ensure China's advance along the road of socialism are guarantees of all their victories. Such guarantees are also found in the fact that the Chinese people have been led by the Communist Party of China. The Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, creatively applying Marxist-Leninist principles to the concrete conditions of China, is uniting all forces and leading the great Chinese nation of 900 million in scaling new heights of progress, civilization, socialist welfare and happiness.

The People's Republic of China is playing an active and important role in the international arena and in the cause of opposing imperialism colonialism, neo-colonialism and domination and enslavement in whatever forms and of fighting for the freedom and independence of all peoples and for world peace and progress.

As your close comrades and friends, we heartily rejoice at the important successes you have already achieved. We congratulate you and sincerely wish you still greater successes in triumphantly building up the socialist society and a life of happiness, freedom, dignity and prosperity for the entire Chinese people.

Dear comrades and friends, the Romanian people are determined to make every effort for the successful implementation of the resolutions of the party's 11th congress and national conference and the party's programme of building a socialist society of all-round development and advancing Romania towards communism. During the present five-year plan, which calls for a comprehensive scientific and technological revolution in Romania, we will ensure the development and modernization of the material and technical basis of socialism, greatly increase the country's wealth and national income and, on this basis, enhance the material and spiritual quality of life of all working people.

At the same time, in accordance with the ideas of dialectical materialism and historical materialism, we will continue to perfect leadership over the society and expand the people's direct participation in administration in all fields of work and free and conscious making of their own destiny. We are constantly strengthening and perfecting the Communist Party's leadership over the society and uniting and mobilizing all the forces of the people towards the establishment in Romania of a system that is the most just and humane. We will unswervingly raise the people's socialist consciousness and bring up new generations. The unbreakable unity of the people rallied round our party is the reliable guarantee for our resolute progress, for the defence and development of our revolutionary gains, and for the strengthening of the country's independence and sovereignty.

Respected comrades and friends, while working to ensure the success of socialist construction in our country, we have made our contribution to the general struggle for socialism progress and peace. In analysing current realities with Marxist dialectics, we believe that the basic characteristic of the present period is that there is a growing attempt to redivide the world into spheres of influence and areas of domination and to reassert the old policies of imperialism, colonialism, power politics and diktat, an attempt which causes tensions and endangers security and peace. At the same time, we see a more forceful affirmation of the peoples' will to put an end to these policies and to oppression and interference in any form, and their will to live and develop in freedom along the road of progress in accordance with their own will and aspirations free from any outside interference.

Together with other progressive and anti-imperialist forces, Romania is working for the implementation of the new policy of peace and cooperation among the peoples. We give top priority to developing friendly relations with all socialist countries and strengthening our solidarity and cooperation with developing and non-aligned countries. At the same time, we expand our exchanges with all countries with different social systems.

We insist that all our relationships be based on equality, national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and the respect for the sacred right of every people to independently decide their own destiny. These rights are being confirmed more and more forcefully in the international arena as the only principles ensuring peace and cooperation of all peoples.

As a European country, we pay primary attention to improving the political climate of the European Continent. This stems from the reality that there exist in Europe today sharp contradictions and the confrontation between huge armed forces and antagonistic military blocs, which constitute a grave danger to the cause of peace.

We are working for the establishment of new relationships which can guard all European countries against the danger of foreign military aggression and interference in their internal affairs. From the unsatisfactory results of the recent Belgrade conference, we conclude that it is necessary to strengthen the struggle of peoples for the complete implementation of the Helsinki documents.

Deeply concerned about the continuing flames of war in various parts of the world, we are actively striving for the elimination of sources of tension and conflict which may lead to a new world war at any time.

Romania stands for the realization of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East based on the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Arab territories they occupied in the 1967 war, the settlement of the Palestinian people's problems including the establishment of their own national state, and respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region.

We hold that the intensified arms race, which is becoming an ever heavier burden on the peoples and increasing the danger of war, calls for all progressive forces to act resolutely before it is too late to help bring about the adoption of concrete measures of disarmament, and first of all of nuclear disarmament. We are determined to do all we can to make the UN special session devoted to disarmament advance a step in this direction.

For the implementation of the new policy of peace and cooperation, we deem it necessary to eliminate the phenomenon of underdevelopment and the division of the world into poor and rich countries caused by the old policy of imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism. We are working hard for the establishment of a new economic and political order which will be based on respect for the right of the people of all countries to use national resources for their own benefit and on equitable international cooperation which bars any form of appropriation of the fruits of labour of the people of other countries and which facilitates the acquisition of fruits of modern civilization by backward countries.

We pledge, and are taking actions, to help eliminate the remnants of colonialism in Africa, oppose the policies of apartheid and racial discrimination and support the right of the Namibian and Rhodesian peoples to freedom and independent development.

We hold that a solution of the problems vexing mankind today requires the active and equal participation in the international life by all countries, big or small, particularly the developing and non-aligned countries. This is the prerequisite for a democratic solution of these problems in the interests of peace and the independence of the people of all countries.

The complex problems facing the present-day world call for stronger unity and joint struggle of all anti-imperialist progressive forces and all peoples, which will ultimately determine the elimination of the old policies, the establishment of a new relationship of equality and the defence of world security and peace. We note with satisfaction that Romania and China are closely cooperating with each other on many international questions to help realize the reasonable desire of all peoples for free development along the road to progress, fruitful cooperation, understanding, peace, independence and sovereignty.

Respected comrades and friends, in conclusion, I wish to reaffirm my conviction that our visit and talks will certainly strengthen the friendship, cooperation and unity between our two parties, countries and peoples.

In this conviction, I propose a toast:

To the success of the great Chinese people in socialist construction,

To the fraternal friendship, unity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples of Romania and China,

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To the health of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council,

To the health of the other leading comrades of the Chinese party and government, and

To the health of all those present here!

Visits Peking Mill, Armored Unit

OW160925Y Peking NCNA in English 0915 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, this morning visited the Peking woolen mill and an armoured unit of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, in the company of Wang Tung-hsing, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Comrade Ceausescu conveyed the Romanian workers and armed forces' profound friendship and best wishes to the workers and to the commanders and fighters of the Liberation Army in the Chinese capital.

The air was full of warm friendship between China and Romania at the Peking woolen mill, where red flags and coloured bunting flew and there were slogans of welcome. When Comrade Ceausescu and members of his party arrived at the mill, welcoming workers beat drums and gongs and waved bouquets and streamers. Comrade Ceausescu toured the workshops. At the weaving shop, he walked over to every loom and shook hands and chatted with the women weavers on duty. Then he inspected the finishing shop and viewed with interest the products of the mill. He said to a leading functionary of the mill: "Your products are good in quality. I congratulate you and wish you still greater success."

As Comrade Ceausescu and other Romanian comrades arrived at the armoured unit camp, commanders and fighters lined the road to shout their welcome. Their slogans showed their high regard for the glorious envoys coming from heroic Romania.

Comrade Ceausescu said to leaders of the unit: "I am very pleased to have the opportunity of acquainting myself with the military training and political instruction of the army. At the demonstration ground, the armoured troops lined up in precise formation before their tanks, in a salute to Comrade Ceausescu. Then they demonstrated their skills in tank operations and in live ammunition shelling. One after another, the tanks sped over various obstacles, and each shell hit the target."

After the show, Comrade Ceausescu joined the fighters and expressed his cordial regards. He mounted some tanks to inspect the equipment and had a photograph taken together with the fighters. He congratulated the army unit on its successes in military training and political instruction. A leader of the unit thanked the president for his encouragement and pledged to do the work better.

Accompanying Comrade Ceausescu were also Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief, of the PLA General Staff, Ma Wei-hua, deputy commander of the PLA Peking units, Mao Lien-chueh, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Li Ting-chuan, Chinese ambassador to Romania, and Romanian Ambassador to China Nicolae Gavrilescu.

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This morning, Elena Ceausescu, wife of Comrade Ceausescu, visited the Institute of Chemistry of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the National Art Handicraft Exhibition. She was accompanied by Kang Ko-ching, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference and vice-chairman of the All-China Women's Federation. She met with a cordial reception there.

Continues Talks 16 May

OW161057Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 May 78 JW

[Text] Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, continued to hold talks on the afternoon of 16 May with Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Taking part in the talks on the Romanian side were: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Cornel Burtica, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Musat, member and secretary of the RCP Central Committee; and Vasile Pungan, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister to the presidency and chief of the group of advisers to the president.

Taking part in the talks on the Chinese side were: Li Hsien-nien, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Keng Piao, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs; and Li Chiang, member of the CCP Central Committee and minister of foreign trade.

YUGOSLAV PAPER NOTES HUA TO VISIT 'IN THE FALL'

AU121531Y Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 11 May 78 P 3 AU

[Miran Sustar commentary: "Double Overture"]

[Excerpts] Hua Kuo-feng's visit to Pyongyang is in a certain sense a double overture: This was the first foreign visit by a CCP chairman in 20 years and, at the same time, it was Hua Kuo-feng's first trip to a foreign state.

Hua Kuo-feng's trip to the DPRK capital also represents the highest confirmation of the new dynamic foreign policy which has been indicated during the past months by Vice Premiers Teng Hsiao-ping and Li Hsien-nien and by Chou En-lai's widow Teng Ying-ch'ao with their visits to the capitals of Southeast Asian states and Nepal.

Hua Kuo-feng's choice of Pyongyang as the first destination within the program of his visits abroad--his visit to Thailand has been announced unofficially and in the fall he plans to visit some European states, including Yugoslavia,--was a logical consequence of China's efforts to consolidate first of all its relations with its neighbors.

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GOODWILL DELEGATION DEPARTS YUGOSLAVIA FOR HOME

OW121315Y Peking NCNA in English 1230 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 11 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese goodwill delegation left here for home by a regular CAAC airliner this evening after a week-long friendly visit to Yugoslavia. The Chinese delegation is led by Wang Shih-tai, with Li Ming and Tsai Hsiao, as deputy leaders. The Chinese guests were seen off at the airport by officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications.

Yesterday, Vice-President Milovan Markovic of the Executive Council of the Republic of Serbia received and had friendly talks with members of the Chinese delegation and gave a luncheon in their honour.

In the afternoon, Aleksandar Bakocevic, president of the Committee for International Relations and Cooperation of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People, received the Chinese delegation.

Earlier, Charge d'Affairs ad interim Kang Chi-min of the Chinese Embassy here gave a cocktail party for the visit of the Chinese delegation. Among those present at the party were Milan Vukasovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee for Tourism, and Gojko Prodanic, vice-president of the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications. The party was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Yugoslav Peking Embassy Reception

OW151820Y Peking NCNA in English 1746 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Minister Counsellor of the Yugoslav Embassy in Peking Dusan Grubor gave a reception at the embassy here this evening in the name of the Yugoslav Ambassador to China Milojko Drulovic and Mrs Drulovic.

The reception was given for the Yugoslav goodwill delegation which has come to attend the inauguration celebrations of the Peking-Urumchi-Belgrade-Zurich air service, and for the Chinese goodwill delegation which had returned from a visit to Yugoslavia.

Attending were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chang Hai-feng, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng, Vice-Minister of Economic Relations With Foreign Countries Shih Lin, Vice-Minister of Communications Tao Chi, Vice-Minister of Culture Wang Lan-hsi, Deputy Director General of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China Chang Jui-ai, Deputy Secretary General of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference Li Hsiao-lu, and the Chinese goodwill delegation led by Wang Shih-tai with Li Ming and Tsai Hsiao as deputy leaders.

Present were leader Milan Vukasovic, deputy leaders Bosko Siljegovic and Gojko Prodanic and other members of the Yugoslav goodwill delegation.

At the reception which was permeated with a warm, friendly atmosphere, Milan Vukasovic and Wang Shih-tai toasted the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

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SCIENCE COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA EXTENDED

OW121406Y Peking NCNA in English 1257 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 22 May (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Bulgarian Embassy in China exchanged notes on behalf of their respective governments here recently to confirm the further extension of the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation between the People's Republic of China and the People's Republic of Bulgaria signed in Sofia in March 23, 1955.

KU MU VISITS POWER STATION, FARMS IN SWITZERLAND

OW160148Y Peking NCNA in English 0140 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Berne, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party have visited some power stations, farms and an agricultural school in the Canton of Berne since their arrival in Switzerland on May 12.

They visited Oberhasli hydro-electric power stations in the upper reaches of the Aare River this afternoon. Vice-Premier Ku Mu rode in a cable car to view a dam under construction on a snow-capped mountain some 1,700 metres above sea-level. Chinese Minister of Water Conservancy and Power Chien Cheng-ying flew in a helicopter to have a bird's eye view of the dams of the eight Oberhasli power stations around, which have a combined generating capacity of 683,000 kilowatts.

On May 13, Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party visited the Bannwil hydro-electric power station in the lower reaches of the Aare River, where the water head averages only 8.5 metres. The power station is equipped with power generating units of the "bulb" type, submerged under water. During their visit, a group of farmers and workers living in the neighborhood came and sang folk songs to entertain the guests. Vice-Premier Ku Mu had a photograph taken with them.

During their visit to the farm of the Bernhard brothers on May 13, the Chinese guests were served tea and home-made bread and bacon. This morning at the farm of the Fankhauser family, they were presented a small bag of spring onion shoots to be grown in China.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu and his party made a boat excursion on the picturesque Thun-Brienzen Lake hemmed in the wooded mountains today. Dr. Kurt Meyer, vice-chairman of the government of the Canton of Berne, gave a luncheon aboard in honour of the Chinese vice-premier.

Chinese Ambassador Li Yun-chuan was present on all occasions.

EMBASSY IN LONDON FETES UK DEFENSE STAFF CHIEF

OW161224Y Peking NCNA in English 1209 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 15 May (HSINHUA)--Sir Neil Cameron, British chief of the Defence Staff, was honoured at a banquet given at the Chinese Embassy here this evening by Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Chinese Embassy. The marshal of the Royal Air Force and his party have recently returned from an official visit to China.

Among the British guests present at the banquet were Sir Frank Cooper, permanent under-secretary of state for defence, Lieutenant General Sir David Willison, director general of intelligence, H.A.H. Cortazzi, deputy under-secretary of state for foreign affairs, and other senior officials and officers.

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Fang Wen, military attache of the Chinese Embassy, also attended.

Chu Chi-yuan and Sir Neil exchanged toasts at the banquet. Chu Chi-yuan said that Sir Neil's visit to China had promoted the understanding and friendship between the two peoples and their military men. This was a good beginning for the exchange of military visits between the two countries, he said and hoped that Chinese-British relations would develop further in other fields.

Sir Neil said that he and his party were given "the most friendly reception" everywhere they went in China. He had discussions on topics of mutual interest with Chinese leaders, and was greatly honoured by the courtesy Premier Hua Kuo-feng extended to him in talking for so long and so fully about the world situation. "I found all these discussions to be valuable and stimulating," he declared. He added that he was very much impressed by the keenness and dedication of the commanders and fighters of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He hoped that more exchanges of military visits between Britain and China would follow.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

EGYPTIAN WEEKLY CITED ON RUSSIANS NEAR NILE HEADWATERS

OW131749Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Cairo, 13 May (HSINHUA)--The ministries of irrigation of Egypt and Sudan are studying with extreme concern reports about activities being undertaken by the Soviet Union around the headwaters of the Nile on the Ethiopian plateau, the weekly AKHBAR AL-YAWM reported today. Egyptian Minister of State for Irrigation and Sudan Affairs 'Abd al-'Azim 'Abdallah Abu al-'Ata said that Egypt is closely following the situation and will not permit the waters of the Nile to be exploited for political purposes.

The reports indicate that the Soviets are studying projects connected with Lake Tana in Ethiopia where 85 per cent of the river's water gathers. According to observers here, the Soviets are playing a dangerous game to stir up hostility between Ethiopia and its neighbours over water quotas which have been in force for a hundred years.

Contacts are being made between the member states of the Nile Basin countries organization comprising Egypt, Sudan, Rwanda, Zaire, Burundi, Kenya and Uganda to persuade Ethiopia to become a member of the organization. This organization was set up to study the development of the river's water resources. It is scheduled to meet in Nairobi in June.

YANG CHI FETES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

OW121644Y Peking NCNA in English 1501 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--Yang Chi, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of a Palestine "Al Fatah" visiting delegation led by Captain Hashim Radwan Falih. During the banquet hosts and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation. Other guests included At-Tayyib 'Abd Ar-Rahim and Sami Musallam, head and deputy head of the mission of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Peking respectively. The guests arrived in Peking in two groups on May 7 and 11.

SPRING COMMODITIES FAIR IN CANTON CLOSES SUCCESSFULLY

OW151844Y Peking NCNA in English 1809 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 1, May (HSINHUA)--A record volume of export transactions was reported by China's 1978 spring export commodities fair, which came to a successful close here today. The fair received more than 38,000 visitors from over 110 countries and regions in the five continents, including foreign friends, Overseas Chinese, Taiwan compatriots residing abroad and compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao. It set an all-time high in attendance. The lively atmosphere pervading the fair presages a big development of China's foreign trade in its march toward the attainment of the four modernizations.

The fair took on a new look as a result of the new victories in implementing the decision of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land. The growing production of export commodities in various places of the country afforded the fair a fairly plentiful supply of exports. But with regard to quite a number of commodities, supply still fell short of demand.

Proceeding from the principle of equality and mutual benefit, foreign trade workers from different parts of the country adopted international practices in contrast to the gang of four's approach to foreign trade, namely, imposing one's practices on others. The new practices included: Neutral packaging without trade marks or packaging with trade marks and brands provided by customers; making to order, with designs and raw materials from customers; machines containing certain parts provided by customers; bartering in cases of some commodities; on the basis of the principle of fair trade, flexible pricing of export commodities in reference to prices on the international market and trade terms of each side; and consultations between the two sides about what currency they chose for calculation.

These flexible practices were welcomed by customers and helped increase the volume of transactions. Chinese foreign trade workers were able to do so because they had freed themselves from the spiritual yoke by the gang of four through criticizing the gang's fallacies in this field that were "left" in appearance but right in essence.

At the current fair, China imported rolled steel, chemical materials, chinlon fibre (polyamide fibre), polyester fibre, paper pulp, paper, medicine and other products needed in national construction.

Guests to the commodities fair also visited factories in Canton and rural people's communes in Foshan Prefecture. An old Overseas Chinese residing in Thailand said: "It is the long aspiration of us Overseas Chinese to see our motherland prosperous and powerful. During the current visit, I have witnessed that the people in our motherland, full of vigour and vitality, are working in unity under the leadership of Chairman Hua. I believe our motherland will surely accomplish the four modernizations. I will contribute my share in my remaining years to the further strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation between China and Thailand."

A Taiwan compatriot residing in Japan told a staff member of the fair: "I have felt that the motherland is bringing about an upsurge in economic and cultural construction under the leadership of Chairman Hua."

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The behests of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou En-lai that we should make the motherland a modern, powerful socialist country can certainly be fulfilled under the leadership of Chairman Hua. So will be their behests of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland."

An American businessman, who was attending the fair for the first time, expressed the hope that more people would come from his country to see changes in China and new achievements made by the Chinese people.

Visitors were entertained at a theatrical performance sponsored by the fair this evening in celebration of the successful close of the fair.

Trade Details

OW160931Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 16 May (KYODO)--China's spring trade fair ended here Monday with officials reporting a record volume of trade. About 17,000 buyers came from nearly 100 countries and regions as of Saturday, the officials said. With some 13,000 tours included, total attendance at the semiannual fair is estimated to have topped its peak at the last session in the autumn, they added.

Hong Kong, Macao and West European countries increased their transactions with China during the fair but Japan's purchases from China leveled off while sales fell 20-30 percent from the last fair due to the yen's higher value, Japanese traders said. They blamed the lower-than-expected Japanese purchases on Chinese supply shortages.

Angora and cashmere wools, frozen rabbit meat and other livestock products were amply available but some foodstuffs were in short supply, particularly soybeans which Japan buys massively, they added.

Of Japanese exports, speciality steel deals have been switched to Peking for further negotiations on price terms. Britain, West Germany and other European Common Market nations concluded contracts on the product one after another, the traders said. A Chinese official said Japan remained China's largest trading partner but it was the Common Market countries that showed the best gain in trading volume.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ANNOUNCES NEW COLUMN ON GENERAL TASKS

HK130654Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 5 May 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Hsieh Li [6200 4539]: "We Have Entered a New Period"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: To preach the general tasks for the new period in a wide-spread, penetrating and spectacular manner is an extremely important task of the moment. We must set in motion various mass media, so the general tasks for the new period become known among the masses, a household word deeply imprinted on their minds. From today, this newspaper will continuously carry the "Forum on the General Tasks for the New Period" for everyone's reference. Readers are expected to air their views.
[end of editor's note]

With the "gang of four" smashed, the first Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution has triumphantly ended. We have entered a new period of development in our socialist revolution and construction.

In putting forward general tasks for the new period, Chairman Hua clearly pointed out: "This program for general tasks shows we must firmly and unswervingly following the socialist road, must pay simultaneous attention to the three major revolutionary movements, and must achieve the great goal of the four modernizations."

To achieve the great goal of the four modernizations, we must firmly and unswervingly follow the socialist road. Modernization in itself has no class nature. But, when it comes to the kind of social economic conditions under which modernization is realized, class nature is involved. To work for modernization is to firmly and unswervingly follow the socialist road. To work for modernization is to build a powerful socialist country that knows no exploitation nor oppression, not a powerful capitalist country that allows men to exploit and oppress men. A fundamental feature that marks our working toward modernization is our holding high the great banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, persisting in the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhering to the socialist economic system of public ownership. In a word, we are to achieve the four modernizations along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The "gang of four" raved: "When the four modernizations are achieved it is time for capitalist restoration." This fully shows the "gang of four" bitterly hated our working toward the four modernizations.

The relationship between the dictatorship of the proletariat and the four modernizations is one of unity. The powerful dictatorship of the proletariat insures dogged adherence to the socialist orientation in achieving the four modernizations and insures the smooth progress of the four modernizations. On the other hand, the realization of the four modernizations can considerably strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Chairman Mao always took economic construction as a great revolutionary struggle. Under his leadership as soon as our party started armed struggle, we paid attention to building and consolidating the base. On the one hand, we waged revolutionary war, and, on the other, we led the people in the base area to carry out industrial and agricultural production.

Now, with the "gang of four," a bane to state and people, smashed and the greatest obstacle to realizing the four modernizations removed, building our country into a modern and powerful socialist country has become our greatest politics of the moment and has become our strategic task in the new period. In this time the chief indicator of revolution or reaction is approving and supporting the four modernizations or opposing and disrupting the effort to realize them. The chief index of a genuine or insincere desire for revolution is stimulating the progress of the four modernizations or their retrogression. Achieving them is our party's central task in the new period. All other work, such as the party's organizational and propaganda work, administrative organs' work, the work of various mass organizations, cultural and educational work of various kinds, etc. must revolve around this central task and serve it. To safeguard our smooth progress in building a modern and powerful socialist country, our PLA must not only strengthen modernization of national defense and the work of preparing for war, but also take an active part in modern economic and cultural construction and join the people of the whole country in fighting. Our countryside and factories must understand that with production and construction taken as the central task, they must concentrate forces on handling production and construction well and that class struggle and ideological and political work help toward the better handling of production and construction. [paragraph continues]

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Scientific and technical departments must guarantee at least five-sixths time for scientific research. They must understand class struggle and ideological and political work help toward better handling of scientific research work and stimulate quicker and better modernization.

The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua called on us to build a modern and powerful socialist country. Without the four modernizations, we cannot do this. Domestically, a powerful socialist country cannot be subverted or shaken by any enemy. Externally, any enemy daring to intrude, whether social imperialism or imperialism and whether nuclear or conventional war is imposed upon us, cannot destroy us and will at last be defeated by us. Only with a powerful socialist country built on an increasingly strong material foundation of the dictatorship of the proletariat can our people smoothly and continuously head for the great tomorrow of communism.

RED FLAG DECRIES GANG'S INCITING OF ANARCHISM, SUBVERSION

OW151157Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by Shih Chiao: "By Inciting Anarchism, the Gang of Four Aimed at Subverting the Dictatorship of the Proletariat"--published in RED FLAG No 5, 1978]

[Text] As the gang of four ran amuck, the anarchist trend of thought stirred up by a handful of old and new counterrevolutionaries, like rapidly flowing floodwater and raging muddy rivers, pounded away at party leadership at various levels, at socialist revolutionary order and the organization and discipline of the proletariat, and at socialist production and socialist construction projects. This shows anarchism and the dictatorship of the proletariat are mutually exclusive, as are fire and water, and that anarchism paves the way for the restoration of a bourgeois dictatorship.

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always maintained great vigilance against the harm of anarchism. When the Great Cultural Revolution was in full swing, Chairman Mao sharply criticized the anarchist slogan of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" advocated by Lin Piao and the gang of four. He pointed out: "We must be good at guiding those people in our ranks with petit-bourgeois ideology on to the path of the proletarian revolution. This is crucial to the success of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution." After the collapse of the Lin Piao antiparty clique, Chairman Mao stressed on several occasions: "It is imperative to oppose anarchism." However, because of interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, Chairman Mao's instructions were not carried out. Thus, anarchism spread unchecked.

The gang of four's conspiracy to restore capitalism failed long ago. Rights and wrongs reversed by them in line and ideology are being gradually corrected. It is also time to thoroughly repudiate their incitement to anarchism. In inciting anarchism, they aimed first at opposing party leadership and replacing the party with their gang. Our party, founded and nurtured by Chairman Mao himself, enjoys high prestige among the people. The fact that there would have been no new China without the Communist Party has long been deeply imbedded in the minds of hundreds of millions of people.

When the gang stirred up the evil wind of "kicking aside party committees to make revolution," gang followers worked in concert with each other. They went everywhere to establish connections. When party committees held meetings, the gang stormed them; when party committee members spoke out, the gang attacked them; when party committees issued documents, the gang denounced such documents as teaching material by negative example; when party committees made decisions, the gang slandered such decisions as mental fetters. Many party organizations were vilified as stubborn bastions under the rule of a sinister line. They were stormed and smashed, and many leading comrades of party committees were slandered as "democrats" and "capitalist roaders" and were dragged out and struggled against. This antiparty adverse current was stirred up by the gang of four, who used seemingly revolutionary ultraleftist slogans to deceive people.

The gang of four and their followers uttered this nonsense: "Party leadership means leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought, not leadership by any organization at any level." They thought they could kick party committees aside under the smokescreen of defending Mao Tsetung Thought. This is the ultimate in absurdities.

We say: "Party leadership means leadership exercised by party organizations at various levels in accordance with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies." Chairman Mao's thought, line, and policies are guiding principles for party organizations at various levels to exercise correct leadership. Party organizations at various levels are the guarantee for implementing Chairman Mao's thought, line and policies. Chairman Mao's thought, line and policies on the one hand and the various levels of party organizations on the other are interrelated and inseparable. Had the gang of four's fallacies been implemented, party committees at various levels would all have been booted aside. Thus, who would have been relied upon to exercise so-called "leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought"? The gang's fallacies were nonsense.

People still recall that in areas where leadership of party committees was seriously undermined, class enemies lorded it over the people and capitalism spread unchecked. In those areas there was no such thing as the leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought. Thus, it can be understood that rejecting the organizational leadership of the party means rejecting the leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought. Only through party organizations can the leadership of Mao Tsetung Thought be exercised.

The gang of four and their followers blatantly argued that opposing party organizations did not necessarily mean one opposed the party or the party Central Committee and that this point should not be at issue. Therefore, should party organizations be opposed indiscriminately? Marxist theory on party building holds the party is the sum and substance of its various organizations--that is, a unified system of organizations. Although the party organization of a certain level does not stand for the entire party, it certainly represents the party in the area or unit where it exercises leadership. Although it is not the incarnation of the party, it is a living cell of the organism--the party. When we say "party leadership," we mean the centralized leadership exercised by the party committee of a given area or unit.

"Kicking aside party committees" is therefore tantamount to rejecting the party's centralized leadership. Inciting struggle against any level party committee is in fact inciting struggle against the entire party.

The gang also used the slogan "Reject erroneous leadership" in their bid to disrupt party committees. They vociferously demanded: "Why shouldn't erroneous leadership be rejected?" In appearance this argument seems to be well-founded, since Chairman Mao once said erroneous leadership that endangers the revolution should not be accepted but resolutely rejected. However, whether leadership is correct or erroneous should not be decided on by subjective reasoning. Whether leadership is correct or erroneous is not subject to any one person's final say. Rather, it should be tested through objective practice, the one and only criterion.

Through the test of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, it has been proved that the overwhelming majority of our leadership at various levels is good or relatively good and that it upholds Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Precisely because of this fact, Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has been able to lead all fronts in our socialist revolution and construction. This leadership should not be rejected but supported and followed. Of course, even good or relatively good leadership sometimes has shortcomings or makes mistakes of one kind or another on specific issues. In such instances those who are led, for their part, should offer their specific criticism or opinion or actively report them to a higher-level party organization. In addition, they are also allowed to maintain their views. However, there are two limitations. First, one must observe party discipline--the individual is subordinate to the organization, the minority is subordinate to the majority, the lower level is subordinate to the higher level, and the entire party is subordinate to the Central Committee. After a decision is reached by the party committee, it must be carried out resolutely. No act of disobedience is allowed. Secondly, organizing secret groups is not permitted, since this type of activity leads to the formation of factional cliques.

Then what should we do with the very small number of people who exercise erroneous, revisionist leadership? Our party has consistently advocated that we should fully mobilize the masses to expose and criticize them and, if necessary, struggle against them by exercising proletarian mass democracy. However, this struggle must be carried out under the direct leadership of a party committee at a higher level and in accordance with the principles, policies and plan of the party Central Committee. In carrying out such a struggle, no one is allowed to go his own way and deviate from party leadership; must less is one allowed to resort to such anarchist tactics as instigating work and production stoppages, disrupting revolutionary order and sabotaging organizations and discipline in order to resist struggle.

In their so-called "resistance to erroneous leadership," the gang of four paid no attention to the objective criterion of revolutionary practice but stressed their subjective need to usurp party and state power. These who followed the gang were praised as "proletarian revolutionary leftists" and lauded to the skies. Anyone who refused to listen to the gang of four was branded as a "loyalist" or "unrepentant capitalist roader." They made it known they first wanted to strike down this type of person and then criticize and discredit him.

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They went everywhere to stir up the evil wind of "suspecting all" and "overthrowing all" and wantonly did all they could to disrupt and crush party organizations. Their so-called "resistance to erroneous leadership" had nothing in common with Chairman Mao's instructions; it wilfully distorted and betrayed them.

In inciting anarchism, the gang of four also aimed to disrupt revolutionary order and erode the dictatorship of the proletariat. Chanting their incantations of disorder all day long, the gang alleged: "It is good for us if a little disorder exists," "Disorder shows our vigor and vitality," and so on and so forth. In their eyes disorder meant revolution; The greater the disorder, the greater the revolution; when great disorder prevails, the situation is excellent; when stability exists, revolutionary vitality is lacking. This bunch of pests was anxious to stir up trouble everywhere, determined to create chaos throughout our motherland and not let our people lead peaceful lives even for a day.

The gang of four described their creation of an anarchist state of affairs--disorder--as "aimed at consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat" and "aimed at establishing normal order under the dictatorship of the proletariat." Long ago we experienced such "normal order." The gang's henchmen ran wild, revolutionary people suffered, factories stopped operating and producing, the fixing of output quotas was based on the number of households in the countryside, production dropped and the economy was in a backward state. Had such "normal order" continued, the socialist legal system would have been completely disrupted, people's rights trampled on, class enemies would have unscrupulously sabotaged activities and the functions of the dictatorship of the proletariat would have become chaotic.

Then what kind of normal order should be established under the dictatorship of the proletariat? Chairman Mao clarified this question long ago. He said: "The aim of this dictatorship is to protect all our people so they can devote themselves to peaceful labor and build China into a socialist country with a modern industry, agriculture, science and culture." Obviously, normal order under the dictatorship of the proletariat should be a situation in which all people can devote themselves to peaceful labor with a view to realizing socialist modernization. It should be a state of stability and unity, "a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness." Whether or not such public order is established is a major indication of whether or not the dictatorship of the proletariat is consolidated. All revolutions that develop under a dictatorship of the proletariat should aim at further consolidating, improving and developing such public order. Precisely for this reason, Chairman Mao repeatedly stressed the importance of stability and unity after the 8 years of the Great Cultural Revolution.

Of course, during the entire historical period of the dictatorship of the proletariat, class struggle will still exist and can become very acute at times. Therefore, disorder will still occur. Just as Chairman Mao pointed out, great disorder is followed by great order. But the disorder Chairman Mao had in mind was not anarchic or continual disorder but a means for bringing about great order across the land.

The practice of class struggle proves the more acute the class struggle, the more necessary disorder and concentrated leadership and united action of the proletariat and revolutionary people so the struggle against the class enemy can be carried out. This disorder will confuse the enemy, educate the masses and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat; then we will be able to rapidly end the disorder after defeating the enemy and march toward great order.

The gang of four distorted and tampered with Chairman Mao's instructions and preached the reactionary fallacy of "the more turbulent, the more revolutionary," in vain attempt to turn our good socialist state into an anarchic society in which "earthquakes" would always occur and safety be nonexistent. This showed they were sworn enemies of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Although the gang and their ilk trumpeted "the more turbulent, the more revolutionary," they did not advocate disorder among themselves. When they wanted to overthrow proletarian rule over the bourgeoisie, they urgently needed anarchy and preached disorder; but when they exercised dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat, they opposed anarchy and disorder. This seemed contradictory but was a superb application of anarchism. Their counterrevolutionary strategy was to stabilize Shanghai, disrupt the entire country and seize power amid the disorder. Why did they want to stabilize Shanghai? Didn't they say the more turbulent the better? The reason behind their action was that, at that time, Shanghai had already established the dictatorship of the gang of four. Under this dictatorship, of course, no anarchism was permitted. Their plot aimed to disrupt the entire country, seize power amid the disorder and establish a dictatorship of the bourgeoisie throughout the country.

The gang of four stirred up anarchism precisely in order to undermine revolutionary discipline and unity. At that time, no one was allowed to grasp revolutionary discipline; if anyone did, he was accused of treating the masses as slaves. No one was allowed to observe revolutionary discipline; if anyone did, he was accused of practicing slavery. While the gang of four ballyhooed that one should be the master instead of the slave, organizational discipline, rules and regulations and the practice of being "honest in three ways and strict in four aspects" were all regarded as shackles binding the hands and feet of the masses and fit for burning and smashing; only in this way could the masses become masters and liberate themselves.

History proved long ago that the road of anarchism is by no means the way to emancipate the proletariat and all other people. In the old society the proletariat and other people were armed only with their bare hands. What did they reply on in overthrowing the bourgeoisie? They relied on their unity, organization and discipline, and the leadership of the Communist Party, the vanguard of the proletariat. Lenin pointed out that, in the struggle to seize political power, the proletariat has no other weapon except organization. But anarchism aims to undo the organization of the revolutionary ranks, relax their discipline, disintegrate their unity, and weaken or even eliminate their combativeness. This reduces people to slaves.

In a socialist society, the proletariat and other people become masters of the state. They enjoy a great deal of freedom and democracy. This is inconceivable in a bourgeois country. But this freedom is exercised under leadership and this democracy is guided by centralism. These qualities do not constitute anarchism.

Anarchism that negates centralism, leadership, organization and discipline is incompatible with the socialist system because one important characteristic of this system is that it pays attention to planning and organization. In economics, it practices a socialist planned economy, not capitalist anarchy; this demands discipline. In politics, it practices democratic centralism of the proletariat, not bourgeois liberalization; in this regard, discipline is also necessary especially because we are now in the new period of development in socialist revolution and construction.

To fulfill the general task for the new period and build our country into a strong socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, defense, science and technology before the end of this century, we must rally more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and achieve unity in command and action. This task makes discipline all the more necessary. If we had listened to the gang of four's demagoguery, people would have been going their own ways at a time when strengthening of organization and discipline was most necessary; they would have been like a mound of loose sand when strengthening of revolutionary unity was essential. Under those conditions, it would have been impossible to rapidly develop the socialist economy, realize socialist modernization, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat and defeat efforts for capitalist restoration.

From their own experience, the proletariat and the masses fully realize that a revolutionary sense of organization and discipline was their weapon for extricating themselves from slavery in the past. It remains their magic wand in defending their position as masters of their own fate. Their efforts to consciously observe discipline, subject themselves to strict discipline and resolutely rally around the party are certainly not slavish actions; these efforts fully manifest the people's spirit of acting as masters of their own affairs.

The gang of four was a revisionist faction developed during the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. By criticizing the revisionism peddled by Liu Shao-chi and through their tempering in the Great Cultural Revolution, the broad masses have greatly enhanced their ability to distinguish right from wrong with regard to political line.

To push revisionism, the gang of four, a bunch of careerists, naturally could not openly take a rightist position. They had to disguise themselves as leftists. In this regard anarchism fully met the counterrevolutionary needs of the gang of four. Anarchism opposes Marxism from a leftist point of view. Therefore, it is often called an ultra-leftist ideological trend. At first glance, the leftist, high-pitched radical words of anarchism seem even more revolutionary than Marxism; but they are very deceptive and demagogic. Flaunting the banner of opposing revisionism, the gang of four fanned anarchism. They called for efforts to rebel against revisionism and for refusal to carry out production for the revisionist line and become the docile tools of revisionism. But when these antirevisionist phrases were heard everywhere, anarchism ran rampant.

The gang of four peddled anarchism because this reactionary ideological trend has its own social foundation. Stalin said: "The petit bourgeoisie is the best soil for breeding anarchists, semianarchists and ultraleftists." Since the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the ownership of the means of production and the continuous deepening of the socialist revolution, the masses of petit bourgeoisie in China have constantly transformed their petit bourgeois ideas and steadfastly taken the socialist road under the leadership of the party.

However, we must also realize our state has many petit bourgeoisie. Certain inherent characteristics of the petit bourgeoisie are manifested in various degrees by many people. Major manifestations are petit bourgeois selfishness, blind passion and disunity.

With regard to selfishness, some people go along with the anarchist slogan: "Everything should be done for my own sake." The gang of four peddled the fallacy: "Those who excel in making trouble will be promoted and get rich." They also said: "Those who correctly instigate trouble should be promoted and given official positions; those who incorrectly make trouble should be properly dealt with." They utilized the selfish, petit bourgeois idea of "reaping profit" to incite people to become speculators, "climb upward" and engage in illegal practices so as to achieve their own selfish aims.

Due to blind passion, some people adopt ultraleftist measures, become extremists and act impetuously. The gang of four made good use of this quality and instigated trouble. They utilized the ultraleftist slogan, "We must tilt 30 degrees to the left on everything," in order to confuse people so they would be unable to distinguish genuine leftists from sham leftists and genuine revolutionaries from sham revolutionaries and would deviate from the proletarian revolutionary path and follow anarchism.

Because of this disunity, the proletarian sense of organization and discipline is alien to some people. However, they echo the idea of absolute freedom peddled by anarchists. They do not understand the dialectical relationship between democracy and centralism, and freedom and discipline. They fail to draw the demarcation line between the extensive democracy of the proletariat and anarchism. They are fairly willing to accept the kind of reactionary slogans peddled by the gang of four such as "combat the practice of controlling, checking and suppressing the workers." The gang used anarchism to push the ultrarightist line of revisionism. In essence, they were vainly trying to win over to their side a large number of petit bourgeoisie in order to use them as tools for capitalist restoration.

The anarchism of the gang of four has wrought havoc to all fronts and to all undertakings in socialist revolution and construction. This aroused the furious indignation of the masses a long time ago. However, Lin Biao and the gang of four tried 1000 and 1 ways to prevent the people from criticizing anarchism, which harmed the revolution for as long as 10 years.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four is deeply developing. We must march forward on the crest of victory, penetratingly and thoroughly criticize the anarchism incited by the gang of four, completely eliminate its pernicious influence and penetratingly expose and criticize the ultraright revisionist line promoted by the gang.

OCEANOGRAPHY OFFICIAL ON MARINE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY

HK130530Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 30 Apr 78 p 1 HK

[KWANGMING DAILY report: "Aim High, Have Lofty Ambitions, Accelerate Development of Our Marine Science and Technology--Interview with Shen Chen-tung [3088 2182 2639], director of Oceanography Bureau"]

[Excerpts] The victorious convocation of our National Science Conference has mobilized and invigorated workers in marine science and technology. The Oceanography Bureau called a meeting to learn from advanced units and figures of Taching, Tachai, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and Lei Feng. [paragraph continues]

In between sessions Bureau Director Shen Chen-tung was interviewed by reporters and talked about problems in the development of marine science and technology. He said:

Our great motherland is surrounded by vast stretches of water studded with many island. It was among the first countries in the world to study and exploit the ocean.

At present many departments in our country have begun oceanographic work. One after another, organizations have been set up for marine investigation and exploitation, scientific studies, designing and making of instruments and for offering such services as marine warehousing and supply of information, data and weather forecasts. They have conducted comprehensive investigations on diversified subjects. Starting in 1976, two comprehensive surveys were conducted in designated regions of the Pacific. In 1977, a large-scale marine geological survey was conducted in the East China Sea region. Through these practices, a lot of data on the environment and ocean resources was collected and we gained a basic idea of the environments and resources of our country's coastal waters. These departments have also conducted scientific studies on ocean environment, natural phenomena of sound in water, cultivation of marine products, multiple-purpose use of sea water, oceanographical instruments and maritime transport, oil prospecting and technology of energy utilization. In the meantime they have provided forecasting services regarding winds, typhoons, icebergs, storms and tidal waves in our country's coastal regions, in ocean routes and in designated regions of the ocean. Our contingent of marine scientists and technicians is growing steadily in strength and has taken shape.

Guided by wise leader Chairman Hua, we have started a great Long March toward the modernization of science and technology. There are boundless prospects for the development of our marine science and technology. Chairman Hua pointed out that marine science and technology was one of the 27 important spheres set forth in the "Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology 1978-1985 (Draft)". Marine science and technology accounted for a very large proportion of the 108 key items in this plan. To realize the four modernizations before the end of the century, the marine front's goal of struggle for the next 23 years will be: Continue to advance study of deep seas and distant oceans and master the basic knowledge of laws of change in ocean environments and in resource conditions and distribution. Study basic theories comprehensively and systematically and cultivate and train a group of high-level marine scientists. Exploit marine resources with advanced technologies and modernize marine science and technologies, so as to get closer to, catch up with, and surpass world advanced levels by the end of this century.

To attain this goal, we must bring about great order in 3 years, concentrate forces to accomplish by and large the comprehensive investigation of part of China's territorial waters and provide information on environment, resources and technologies for marine prospecting activities. We must conduct certain major ocean investigations and major studies on certain basic theories and technical equipment.

Vigorous work for 8 years will bring about great changes. There will be great breakthroughs in some major areas of marine science study. Some items will attain, or catch up with, advanced world levels. Most of our marine science and technology will no longer be backward.

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Before this century's end we will complete an investigation and surveillance network from coasts to oceans and from sky to seabed. It will be able to fathom oceans of all depths throughout the world. It will be a fast and effective network providing investigation and observation, signal navigation, information transmission, data processing and forecast services. We will have advanced testing media and draw up new theories of marine science with special Chinese characteristics. We will have a grand contingent of Red and expert marine workers. Our marine science and technology will then be in the vanguard of the world.

This plan starts with the advanced level of the contemporary world. Its target is to build national economy and defense. It will enable our infant marine science and technology to advance twice as fast as other countries. There are many difficulties in making this leap, but we have confidence. After listing the favorable conditions, the bureau chief, Shen Chen-tung gleefully said Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have already set forth for us a general task for the new period and the guide to action for realizing this great task and have also set forth a number of general and specific policies concerning scientific and technological work. The plan to grasp the key link in running the country well has been set and the specific goals and tasks are all very clear. At present the important thing is that leading comrades must take pains to implement, carry out and complete these specific tasks. He added: We must adhere to the strategic plans of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, persevere with the three great revolutionary movements and focus the work of the party committee upon the modernization of marine science and technology. Our work should be centered on developing ocean investigation and scientific studies. Along with party committee comrades, we must strive to acquire knowledge of marine science, learn methods of managing modern scientific and technological organization, learn the ropes of this branch of work as soon as possible and grasp hold of the initiative of leadership. We must be realistic and go all out to grasp hold of these various measures. In light of the weak foundation of our marine science and technology, we must adhere to the policy of making adjustments and laying a good groundwork in 3 years and working vigorously to bring about great changes in 8 years. In the short period of time to come, we must tightly grasp such important problems as putting the plan on a solid basis, bringing up capable people, adopting advanced techniques, raising the standard of testing media, strengthening scientific management and replenishing scientific research organizations. In the meantime, we must make nationwide overall planning, coordination and arrangements, bring the existing manpower and material resources into full play and concentrate our efforts on fighting a war of annihilation.

The task is arduous and the situation pressing. Bureau chief Shen Chen-tung said in conclusion: We must always remember that our marine science and technology is still far behind the advanced world level. Time is pressing hard for us to catch up with and surpass this level. Particularly so, since marine science and technology in the world is developing very rapidly. At present as we are catching up, other countries are also making advances. Therefore, we must work intensively, boost oceanographic survey and scientific research with the utmost determination and efforts and at the fastest speed and fight to realize the modernization of marine science and technology.

MODERNIZATION OF LANGUAGE TRANSMISSION DISCUSSED

HK160600Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 5 May 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Wang Kuang-i [3769 1684 5930]: "Modernization of Language Transmission and Written Language Reform"]

[Excerpts] Further reducing the number and simplifying the strokes of Chinese characters will create favorable conditions for adopting advanced means and realizing the modernization of transmission technology for the Chinese written language.

New achievements in science and technology, represented by electronic computers, are now effecting a fundamental change in language transmission. In the use of written language, whether for the recording or transmission of information, many very efficient, automatic or highly mechanized new equipment and techniques have appeared in such areas as automatic typesetting, static copying, scanning, optical-electronic video picture, tele-typing, automatic retrieval of books and documents, automatic language translating, automatic telegraph and television machines, electronic computers and communications satellites. These new techniques and equipment have greatly improved the efficiency and transmission of the written language.

To realize the four modernizations within the present century and to achieve in 20 or so years things which took foreign countries many decades or even a century to achieve, we must adopt the advanced techniques and equipment mentioned above, effect very efficient, automatic or highly mechanized transmission of the Chinese written language and be good scouts and forerunners for the four modernizations so that we need not take the tortuous course taken by others, or at least not so much of it, and achieve double the results with only half the effort.

To enable a computer to accept Chinese characters, we must first put them into a digital code the computer can recognize. Then we must feed the code by means of perforated or magnetic tape into the machine so the computer can start processing the material. Technically, this is already no problem. However, the coding of the Chinese characters must still be done manually and the conversion of the huge amounts of information in Chinese into codes is actually a burdensome and time-consuming business, and efficiency is low. Before an automatic spot coding technique is developed, to increase the speed of coding, we must, under existing conditions, discover a more ideal coding system for the most commonly used Chinese characters. Based on this, we must study and develop an easy to operate coding machine. Given the fact that we must still use Chinese characters, this is the necessary path to increasing the feed-speed of Chinese character codes, as well as to improving the efficiency of Chinese character transmission.

The basic demands of a coding system for Chinese characters should be: 1) a code system with sufficient capacity to cover all commonly-used Chinese characters; 2) a code for every Chinese character that cannot be confused with codes for different characters; 3) a low-cost coding machine that can be quickly put into mass production, popularized and used; and 4) the operation of the coding machine must be simple so operators need not undergo extensive training to become proficient. If these basic demands are not satisfied, it cannot be considered a good coding system and the speeding up of coding cannot be realized. However, because of the huge number of Chinese characters, the work of studying and developing such a coding system has met with difficulties.

There are various views on the number of Chinese characters, but it is generally agreed there are about 8,000 commonly-used characters. If a fixed code is assigned each character, as in "the Standard Telegraphic Code," then the coding capacity must at least be more than 8,000. Regardless of whether we are dealing with logic circuits or a mechanical construction, the manufacture of a coding machine with such a capacity will be complex and difficult. Not only will it be technically troublesome and costly, but it will also not be easy to operate and still cannot increase the speed of coding. It appears that even though the method of assigning a fixed code to each of the 8,000 Chinese characters will serve the purpose, this is still not the ideal method; volume is too great. To not only satisfy the demands of coding 8,000 Chinese characters, but also to effectively simplify equipment and increase speed, some people have taken another route: They are using the principle for coding foreign languages to design a coding system and equipment for Chinese characters.

Clearly, the "root characters" and basic brushstrokes of Chinese characters are considerably fewer than the number of Chinese characters in common use. There are only a few hundred (some say about 500) and these code units will be able to solve the problem of a few thousand Chinese characters. This definitely is an effective way of cutting down on the code volume and simplifying the equipment. However, the approximately 8,000 Chinese characters in common use require an average of 10 strokes to write their many different structural forms. There is no avoiding complexity in the structure of Chinese characters is complex and because they are difficult to write, smooth progress in the work of studying and developing a coding system (including equipment) for Chinese characters is therefore affected. We can see that regardless of the path taken to raise the input rate of Chinese character codes, it is still necessary to solve the problem of the excessive number of Chinese characters.

There is no denying the fact of the enormous number of Chinese characters in common use. Moreover, there are actually about 3,000 very commonly used Chinese characters. Volume IV of "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung," with all its rich content, used about 3,000 Chinese characters in a type-setting workshop is about the same. Based on available information, of the 8,532 Chinese characters used in a computer over a 10-year period, there were only 1,857 very frequently used and 2,068 commonly used characters. No wonder an ordinary Chinese typewriter only has 2,450 Chinese characters. This shows that about 3,000 Chinese characters can basically satisfy the needs of social intercourse and, in general, of books and journals.

From the above it can be seen that further reducing the number of Chinese characters so that about 3,000 Chinese characters can shoulder the social function of 8,000 Chinese characters in common use is not only necessary but also possible. This greatly facilitates our study, development and adoption of existing advanced coding techniques and equipment.

After processing, the computer must usually "restore" the Chinese characters by teletyping, broad-band typing or fluorescent screen video picture technique. Generally speaking, readouts employing the optical-electronic principle of dot fields are not as good as mechanical typing. Moreover, the degree of readability of the Chinese characters differs greatly in optical-electronic video pictures. [paragraph continues]

In watching television, when the subtitles of a picture appear on the screen, we usually feel that characters with simple strokes are more legible. (Here we will not discuss the technical difference between television subtitles in general and characters in optical-electronic video pictures.) What we can say is that the legibility of Chinese characters is inversely related to the complexity of the strokes. However, based on the demands of video picture techniques, the strokes of the characters must not only be simple but, in particular, the difference of the contrast in form must also be great before we can achieve high legibility and make few reading mistakes.

From the above discussion we can arrive at the following conclusion: Simplifying Chinese characters, or condensing and reducing the number of strokes, is demanded for high efficiency and modernized development of the Chinese written language. Fulfillment of this demand will enable the Chinese written language, through the transformation of transmission technology, to obtain a new lease on life and better serve the four modernizations.

In conclusion, we should also make two points: First, by means of serious work, we should correctly determine the number of simplified Chinese characters in current use so that under the logical premise of satisfying the needs of intercourse, the number of Chinese characters can be condensed as far as possible. Second, we should also see that the above-mentioned method is only a means of "dealing with the symptoms" of technical problems in the transmission of the Chinese written language. To fundamentally solve this problem, we must also enable the Chinese written language "to take the orientation of phonetic spelling in common with the written languages of the world." The foregoing problems have also been solved to varying degrees by some of countries using the alphabet, and their transmission of phonetic languages has already reached a high degree of mechanization or automation and are moving ahead of the Chinese language. On the one hand, the task before us is to study and develop new transmission techniques and equipment suitable to the salient features of the Chinese written language. At the same time and with the spirit of seizing the day and the hour, we must also step up the tempo of reforming the written language and create conditions for the realization of the four modernizations at an earlier date. It is hoped that the comrades engaged in reform of the written language and research on language transmission technology will make concerted efforts to quickly promote the transmission of the Chinese written language and make our bounden contributions for the realization of the socialist four modernizations.

EDUCATION CONFERENCE DELEGATES DISCUSS GANG'S DISTORTIONS

OW160913Y Peking NUNA in English 0829 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--Delegates to the National Working Conference on Education are exposing the criminal wrecking which the gang of four carried on in that field behind a pseudo-left camouflage.

Li Chi, vice-director of the Liaoning Provincial Bureau of Education, discussed the way the gang distorted the method of training peasant students and then sending them back to work in their home villages, or "from the communes and back to the communes."

This slogan was the chief advertising point for the gang's phony model, the Chaoyang Agricultural College. Actually, the method was devised not at Chaoyang but long before at the Kiangsi Communist Labour Academy, which enrolled rural students, trained them and sent them back to their villages after graduation. This method was praised by Chairman Mao and is one of many used in China for rapid training of badly needed local personnel.

Li Chi pointed out the gang first stole this slogan and claimed credit for it, then used it as a bludgeon against other institutes of higher learning, declaring this was the only nonrevisionist way to run any college. They pitted pseudo-revolutionary slogans against Chairman Mao's policy of "walking on two legs", which called for a great diversity in forms of education. They disrupted the state's overall plan on education and consequently blocked the very method of "from the communes and back to the communes" which they had claimed to support. The fact is that when the gang said "from the communes and back to the communes", they meant something very different from what the Kiangsi Communist Labour Academy had done successfully. What the gang did was simply to urge rural students to go home, hunt down and struggle against what they called capitalist roaders which in their terminology meant any revolutionary leading cadres that opposed their usurpation of power. This was something quite different from real capitalist roaders, typified by Liu Shao-chi, Lin Piao and the gang of four themselves.

With their demagogic misuse of "back to the communes", the gang's followers misled some students into grabbing for power in their communes and production brigades. All party secretaries of the Mutouchentzu commune and its affiliated brigades, for instance, were discharged and their posts taken over by Chaoyang students.

Historically, the fabrication of the "Chaoyang experience" goes back to late 1974, or the eve of the Fourth National People's Congress, Li Chi pointed out. The gang was jockeying for position to push aside Premier Chou En-lai and form their own government at the congress--an attempt later blocked by instructions from Chairman Mao. The gang's followers in Liaoning called a meeting to rename a Shenyang school "Chaoyang Agricultural College" and began using the school to attack Premier Chou En-lai as well as Chou Jung-hsin, who had been nominated minister of education and was later appointed to that post by the congress.

The gang pretended interest in universal higher education, said Li Chi, but what their followers meant by a college is clear from their demagogic statements that "college means a school everyone attends", that "the colleges should become bigger and bigger and be run at lower and lower levels" and that the students should include all age groups "from grey-haired old men to toddlers".

The consequence was that 150 "colleges" were set up in 192 people's communes in Chaoyang Prefecture. Needless to say, they were colleges in name only. But they took up most of the middle school buildings, funds and teachers and rural secondary education was virtually suspended. According to 1976 statistics, these "colleges" prevented middle schools of 62 communes in Chaoyang from enrolling new students and even hampered primary school education.

Li Chi pointed out indignantly that what the gang was actually doing was to do away with real colleges and liquidate primary and middle schools in the bargain, ruining the whole education system.

With the mass media in their hands, the gang ordered two hundred articles written and nine films made to spread this "experience". The ambitious Chiang Ching sent the college apples, declaring that one day she would visit Chaoyang College herself. Her follower in educational circles, Chih Chun, said: "The Chaoyang experience is a matter of orientation, line and strategy."

The havoc the gang wrought in education was stopped only after the smashing of the gang by the party Central Committee.

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"It is only now we are able to carry out in full Chairman Mao's policy on education and the Kiangsi Academy's experience of 'from the communes and back to the communes,' as one of many methods of schooling. We now have a free hand to train people who are both politically conscious and professionally competent, for the socialist modernization of the motherland," Li Chi concluded.

Minister Liu Hsi-yao Speech

OW161241Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 16 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 16 May (HSINHUA)--The National Working Conference on Education which opened on April 22 came to a successful close here today.

Liu Hsi-yao, minister of education, summed up the conference in a report at the closing ceremony. He said: This conference is of historic significance for the work in education. It implemented Chairman Mao's line in education in an all-round manner, charted a correct orientation for the revolution in education, clarified a number of questions of ideology, line, principles and policies, and completed all other items on the agenda. He expressed the belief that the conference would exert a far-reaching influence on improving the country's socialist education and accelerating its development.

He stressed the importance of Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiac-ping's speech at the opening ceremony, calling it "a master plan for a good job of education in the new period." Holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the speech provides an incisive exposition of Chairman Mao's ideas on education, points out its importance and its role in the new period, penetratingly sums up both positive and negative experience on the education front, and answers the question of how to further implement Chairman Mao's policies on education in the new period.

During the conference, the delegates made an earnest study of Vice-Chairman Teng's important speech. This improved their understanding of Chairman Mao's thinking on education, strengthened their confidence in doing the work well and gave them tremendous encouragement. The delegates also held a good discussion of the report by Minister Liu Hsi-yao and other documents. All present aired their views freely and it was a lively meeting.

The delegates and more than 10,000 Peking people held a rally in the Capital Indoor Stadium to criticize Chih Chun and other henchmen of the gang of four. Delegates from Liaoning Province, Shanghai, Hopei Province, Tsinghua University and the Ministry of Education spoke.

The delegates visited Peking's Chingshan School, Hsinhua Primary School and the audio-visual teaching aids exhibition. The conference received a lot of messages and cables of congratulation from people all over the country.

At today's closing ceremony, Minister Liu Hsi-yao dwelt on the following questions:

- Rely on the whole party to run education well;
- Launch a new criticism of the gang of four;
- Make great efforts to raise the educational level and run the key schools well; and
- The specific questions raised in discussions in the course of the conference.

In conclusion, Minister Liu Hsi-yao called on all present to unite and, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, firmly carry out the line set by the party's 11th national congress and make a concerted effort to train a mighty army of intellectuals of the working class, work for a great rise in the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and turn China into a modern and powerful socialist state.

STATE COUNCIL, EDUCATION MINISTRY STUDY POLICY CIRCULAR

OW121903Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1630 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May--On 6 May, the State Council office in charge of helping educated young people settle in the countryside and the Ministry of Education issued a joint circular to the leading groups in charge of settling educated youths in the countryside, and to education bureaus in various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The circular concerns actively organizing educated youths who want to take the entrance examination given by schools of higher education this year to review their cultural courses. The circular urges all of these educated youths be given the opportunity to study their lessons, but that this be done so neither production nor study is negatively affected.

The joint circular says: Last year, encouraged by the line of the 11th CCP National Congress, many educated youths who settled in or returned to the countryside enthusiastically applied for the entrance examination. With the spirit of actively discovering and selecting new talent, many party organizations warmly assisted educated youths in reviewing their lessons for the examination and offered the candidates many conveniences. Consequently, large numbers of educated youths were enrolled in universities. However, many candidates reported that they had to take part in productive labor on the agricultural front as usual, that they had no time to study, that nobody would assist them, and that some were even discriminated against and repressed and therefore had encountered many difficulties in applying for the examination.

In this regard, the circular sets the following requirements:

1. Production teams and farms where educated youths reside must enthusiastically encourage all young people who meet the requirements to apply for the examination for entering schools of higher education, and they must actively organize them to review their lessons. Nobody is to be discriminated against or repressed, and if anyone is, those responsible must be criticized and educated. Serious cases of this nature must be dealt with firmly.
2. Farms and brigades where educated youths are preparing to take the examination must, from the day they receive this circular to the day the examination is held, set aside a certain period of time each day and organize educated youths to study their lessons in accordance with the principle that neither productive labor nor study is negatively affected. No unit is allowed to deny candidates study time under the pretext of having a lot of farm work to be done. Rusticated youths divorced from production for a long time and who have left their production posts for the city must be educated to return to the countryside to take part in productive labor and study at the same time so that production will not be affected.
3. All departments in charge of the work of educated youths and education must, under the leadership of the local party committees, make proper arrangements for study periods for educated youths who want to take the college entrance examination.

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Localities must use appropriate methods to help educated youths study, and must help solve the difficult and practical problems young people encounter in the course of their studies.

The joint circular also points out: All areas must set aside a certain time and take effective measures to organize those who have not applied for the examination to study politics, science and culture so that they will continue to advance and can contribute to the building of a socialist power with modern industry, agriculture, national defense and science and technology.

PUBLICATION BUREAU SCHEDULES WIDER SELECTION OF BOOKS

OW150212Y Peking NCNA in English 0203 GMT 15 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 15 May (HSINHUA)--A new edition of the "Collected Works of Lu Hsun" with annotations is being prepared. Other series of books and ~~selected works~~ scheduled to come off the press in the coming years under the State Publication Bureau's 8-year plan (1978-1985) include: "Thirty Years of Contemporary Chinese Literature", "An Essential Series in Ancient Chinese Literature", "Readers in Ancient Chinese Literature", "Selected Readings From Ancient Literature", "A Series of Classical Works in Foreign Literature", "Collected Reproductions of Chinese Fine Arts (Draft)", "Selected Works From World Arts", "A Series of Knowledge for Juniors", "A Series of Knowledge About Natural Sciences", "Modern Science and Technology Series", "Tzu Hai" and "Tzu Yuan", two of the largest Chinese dictionaries of words, expressions and technical terms.

During the period of cultural autocracy practised by the gang of four, many titles, including even dictionaries of Chinese and foreign languages, were banned from publication.

To meet the coming demands of economic construction and cultural life, the State Publication Bureau convened a discussion on publishing work throughout the country last December.

[Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin at 0800 GMT on 29 April reported that books on mathematics, physics, chemistry, science and technology, foreign languages, and Chinese and foreign classic literature are in short supply in China. The State Publications Administrative Bureau, the radio said, has taken various measures to coordinate and speed up the publication of urgently needed books, including books on basic theories, science and technology, and dictionaries. According to the report, the Hsinhua bookstores are making efforts to meet customers' needs, and in the next few years, the complete works of Lu Hsun, some books on modern Chinese literature, classic literature of China and foreign countries and some foreign language dictionaries will be published.]

CORRECTION TO 10TH CYL CONGRESS PREPARATORY COMMITTEE REPORT

In the item entitled "Preparatory Committee Formed for 10th CYL Congress," published on pp E 1-3 of the 11 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, on p E 2, paragraph three, line four, the name should read Chia Tsun-so [6328 1317 6956], and on p E 3, paragraph four, line three, the date should read 1976.

BRIEFS

CHINESE MEDICAL SOCIETY FORUM--Peking, 29 Apr--The Chinese Medical Society recently held a meeting in Peking. Chen Chih-ming, vice president and secretary general of the society, presided over and spoke at the meeting. He said the Chinese Medical Society should work in coordination with public health departments to deepen the patriotic public health campaign. Many public health experts and professors also spoke at the meeting. They called for efforts to instill the good habit of paying attention to sanitation. They also called for disseminating knowledge about sanitation. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1233 GMT 29 Apr 78 OW]

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FUKIEN MODEL WORKERS ISSUE PROPOSAL ON GENERAL TASK

HK150930 Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 15 May 78 HK

[FUKIEN DAILY 15 May letter of proposal by model workers and progressive producers to workers throughout the province: "Resolutely Implement the Spirit of the National Forum of Model Workers and Struggle To Realize the General Task for the New Period"]

[Excerpts] The evil gang of four regarded the working class as their sworn enemy. They hated the labor model workers and engaged in frantic attacks and ruthless sabotage. After smashing the gang of four, we were liberated a second time. The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua regards us as treasures.

We unanimously pledge: We must resolutely implement the spirit of the National Forum of model workers and, together with the staff and workers, hold aloft Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua on a new Long March, give full play to the role of the working class as the main force in socialist revolution and construction and arduously struggle to realize the general task for the new period. Therefore, we put forward the following proposals:

1. We must study, publicize and implement the line of the 11th national party congress and the general task for the new period. We must seriously study, publicize and observe the new constitution, carry on the glorious tradition of our country's working class, give play to the revolutionary spirit of being particularly capable in fighting, implement the charter of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and deeply launch the mass movement to learn from Taching in industry and build Taching-type enterprises everywhere.

2. We must carry the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four through to the end and be strong fighters in the class struggle. In close connection with reality in our own districts and units, we must smash the "two assessments" of the gang of four in negating Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in slandering the working class. As for today's workers' movement, we must relentlessly criticize the theory of the black line ruling in the movement, and completely correct the right and wrong in the line, ideology and theory which were distorted by the gang so as to thoroughly eradicate their remnant poison and influence. We must protect socialist public ownership and implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic-level units.

3. We must rapidly develop the national economy and work as vanguards. The issue of speed in construction is simply not an issue of economics but an issue of politics. Industrial foundation in Fukien is weak and the province was seriously affected by the interference and sabotage of the gang of four. We must seize the hour, speed up and redouble our efforts, do the work of two persons in half the time and extensively launch the socialist labor emulation of comparing with, studying, catching up with, helping and surpassing one another and work hard through Red May.

Those enterprises which have been running at a loss must rapidly change to making profits. The commerce and finance and trade staff and workers must strive to serve for rapid development in production and the people's daily life.

The various trades and professions must fulfill and overfulfill state plans and make greater contributions to rapidly developing industry, effectively support learning from Tachai in agriculture, realize agricultural mechanization and the 8-year plan for developing our province's economy.

4. We must continuously scale new heights of science and technology and be crack troops in arduously overcoming difficulties.

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5. We must rectify enterprises properly and be Red housekeepers. We must establish and on a sound basis a management network in the enterprises with the workshops and shifts as the foundation, actively take part in managing the enterprises, give play to the fine style of being honest in three ways and strict in four aspects and of the "four samas," strengthen organization and discipline, set up models for the system of personal responsibility and strictly observe rules and regulations. We must also resolutely oppose sinister winds and resolutely struggle against all conduct which violates law and discipline.

6. We must strengthen revolutionary unity and be models of unity. In the new Long March, we must be concerned about and understand the overall situation, strengthen proletarian party spirit, oppose bourgeois factionalism, thoroughly eradicate the evil influence of the gang of four and their confidants in our province in splitting the ranks of the working class and strengthen working class unity.

KIANGSU TRADE UNION COUNCIL DISCUSSES GENERAL TASK

OW160626Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial Trade Union Council held a broadcast meeting on the afternoon of 12 May, calling on all staff and workers in the province to contribute more to fulfilling the general task for the new period. The meeting was listened to by 5 million cadres, staff and workers in all prefectures, municipalities and counties throughout the province, and on the industrial-communications, capital construction, finance-trade, culture-education, public health, agriculture-forestry and water conservancy fronts. The main meeting site was in Nanking's Great Hall of the People. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, provincial organizations and departments as well as various mass organizations were also present.

Chang Jui-ying, chairman of the provincial Trade Union Council, addressed the meeting, conveying the spirit of the enlarged seventh session of the Eighth Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. (Han Yu-pin), a representative at the national model workers discussion meeting and a pace setter on the province's commercial front, also spoke, conveying the main spirit of the national forum.

Wang Ping-shih, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a speech in which he said: Recently the party Central Committee issued a circular giving explicit instructions on the significance, contents, plans, requirements and methods of deepening the movement to study and publicize the general task for the new period. Trade unions at all levels, under the unified leadership of the party committees, should grasp the study and propagation of this general task as a job of ideological development in the new period and as a way to ideologically mobilize for building a powerful and modern socialist country. Through study and propaganda, everyone will understand the general task, why and how it should be carried out, and what contributions he should make to its fulfillment.

In conclusion, Comrade Wang Ping-shih said: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee have approved the October convocation of the Ninth National Congress of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions. Let us greet the successful convocation of this congress with concrete actions in order to fulfill the general task for the new period.

Comrade Hsu Chia-tun also addressed the meeting. On behalf of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, he greeted the labor heroes, model workers, advanced producers and workers as well the vast number of cadres and masses of all trades and all fronts throughout the province. He said that he would like to learn from them and wished them still greater success in the struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period.

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SHANGHAI MEETING MARKS END OF YOUNG PERFORMERS FESTIVAL

OW141429Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Shanghai's 1978 festival of young performers has ended victoriously. On the morning of 9 May the municipal Cultural Bureau held a meeting to award prizes and commend deserving young performers.

Peng Chung, Yen Yu-min, Wang I-ping and Ko Wen-i, leading comrades of the Shanghai municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, and the leading comrades of the Propaganda Department under the municipal CCP Committee attended the meeting. They extended warm congratulations to the young performers awarded prizes of commendations, presented citations and prizes to them and had pictures taken with them and with the middle-aged and old literary and art workers who took part in evaluating and selecting the winners. The meeting was attended by more than 1,000 representatives of cultural departments in the municipality.

The festival lasted more than a month and involved 947 young performers who staged 39 programs. The municipal Cultural Bureau sponsored the festival to make up for the losses caused by the gang, raise the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and bring the socialist cause of culture to a level compatible with the needs of the general task for the new period.

The meeting was presided over by municipal Cultural Bureau Director (Li Tai-cheng) and a summing-up report was made by bureau Deputy Director (Hsu Hsing). Yuan Hsueh-fen, member of Shanghai's Chekiang Opera Troupe, spoke at the meeting on behalf of the Shanghai Municipal Federation of Literary and Art Workers, the Shanghai chapter of the Association of Playwrights and middle-aged and old performers. She expressed hope that the young performers would make greater efforts to refine their basic skills in order to give high quality performances. She also expressed her determination to be a good adviser to the young performers and fight alongside them.

Wang I-ping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee, in his spirited speech at the meeting called on the literary and art workers to conscientiously study Marxist-Leninist theory on literature and art--Chairman Mao's "Talks at the Yanan Forum on Literature and Art" in particular--and adhere to the orientation of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers with still better performances. They should continue to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four to repudiate the various fallacies on literature and art spread by them and their counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They should implement the policy of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," vigorously make literary and art creations prosper and strive to carry out Chairman Mao's instruction: "It is hoped that still more good works will be forthcoming."

Comrade Wang I-ping said: An important political task at present is to publicize the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Fighters on the literary and art front should bring their wisdom and talents into play to see that this propaganda work is done better and better and strive to build a great, modern and powerful socialist country.

HONAN PLA MARKS SUCCESSES IN MILITARY TRAINING CAMPAIGN

OW132011Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0119 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Wuhan, 12 May--A military training campaign that was launched by a certain division under the Honan Provincial Military District to remind everyone of his responsibility to the army has reached a peak. Leading cadres and ordinary fighters of this division have participated actively in this campaign with the aim of sharpening their skills and becoming politically conscious and professionally competent soldiers. Consequently, the division has constantly improved its political and military qualities and the efficiency of its operations.

This training campaign evolved from the division's activities to learn from Taching and the "Hard-Bone 6th Company." In October 1977 the principal responsible persons of the division party committee visited Taching as members of a delegation organized by higher authorities. They were deeply impressed by the Taching working class' perseverance in upholding the system of personal responsibility and its arduous efforts to acquire professional knowledge and skills for the sake of the revolution. After returning to the division, they called an enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the division CCP Committee to convey Taching's experiences, stressing that these experiences must be promoted in coordination with learning from the advanced deeds of the "Hard-Bone 6th Company." After reviewing the current situation in the army, and penetratingly exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" for undermining army building, the participants at the meeting unanimously held that learning from Taching and organizing the military training campaign to remind everyone of his responsibility to the army are important measures for grasping the key link and running the army well, for rapidly improving the political and military qualities of the army, for fostering politically sound and professionally competent Lei Feng-type cadres and fighters, and for building "Hard-Bone 6th Company-type" units. The division party committee later decided to launch a military training campaign with the aim of reminding every soldier of his responsibility to the army.

The military training campaign has since played a leading role in rectifying the leadership style and in improving the army's fighting capabilities.

Last year under this campaign all companies in the division held target practice on 160 occasions. Eighty percent of them achieved outstanding results. Meanwhile, over 2,600 cadres and fighters under the division were commended or named Lei Feng-type activists in recognition of their achievements.

HONAN LEARN-FROM-TACHING EXHIBITION OPENS

SK121316Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] At a time when wise leader Chairman Hua led us in victorious advance toward the goal of building a modernized and powerful socialist country, the Honan Provincial Learn-From-Taching Exhibition opened ceremoniously in Hengchow, the capital city, on 10 May. The opening ceremony was held at 0930. Li Ching-wei, deputy secretary of the Honan Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee, delivered an address on the occasion.

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Following the speech of Li Ching-wei, Comrade Hu Shang-li, secretary of the Honan CCP Committee, vice chairman of the Honan Revolutionary Committee and political commissar of the provincial military district, cut the ribbon to open the exhibition. Responsible comrades of the Honan party and revolutionary committees and of the provincial military district Hu Shang-li, Cheng Yung-ho, Liu Hung-wen, Li Ching-wei, Shen Mao-kung, Chang Yao-tung, (Chao Wen-chi), Wang Ping-chang and Lung Chien entered the exhibition hall leading a procession of all the delegates to the provincial conference.

This was the province's largest, multicolored and variegated exhibition of the industrial front since the downfall of the gang. Through this exhibition, experiences gained from the movement to learn from Taching will be further exchanged and our province's movement to learn from Taching in industry will be propelled forward.

OIL REFINERY IN HUNAN PROVINCE LAUDED

OW130930Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 13 May (HSINHUA) --A medium-size oil refinery on the south bank of the Yangtze has been hailed as one of the cleanest industrial enterprises in China.

Visitors from all over the country agree that the Changling refinery in Hunan Province, central China, is worthy of being a Taching-type industrial plant. The Taching oilfield is the national pace-setter in industry.

An on-the-spot meeting was called in late 1977 by the then Ministry of Petroleum and Chemical Industries to popularize the refinery's experience in protecting the environment. In 1977 this plant built China's first purifying installation using activated carbon absorption to treat oil refinery effluents. It handles 600 tons of water an hour. This was followed by an installation using ozone to purify 200 tons of waste water an hour. The refinery now discharges only some 300 tons of waste water an hour, which is a big drop from over 1,100 tons per hour when operations began in 1971. The purified water is basically up to surface flow standards, and over half of it is recycled in production. The oil recovered from the waste water is refined again, and raw materials such as liquid ammonia and hydrogen sulphide are also recovered. Most of the harmful gases produced in quantity by the various sections of the refinery are recovered by new techniques and used to fuel heating furnaces. The vacuum distillation workshop recovers all toxic gases, eliminating pollution. For the past two years the plant has saved over 6,000 tons of fuel oil a year.

Thanks to effective pollution control and large-scale afforestation, the air is fresh and the water clear in this oil refinery situated on the hilly riverbank. The surrounding people's communes get good yields of grain and fish, and their livestock is thriving.

The refinery has overfulfilled its state targets every year since going into operation. Crude oil processing capacity is 20 percent over the design, and catalyst production capacity is 40 percent above. The variety of oil and chemical products has increased from 12 to 27. The plant was named a Taching-type enterprise last year.

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The state policy for protecting the environment is overall planning, rational distribution, comprehensive utilization and turning harmful substances to good account. Hua Kuo-feng, who was in charge of Hunan Province at the time, had this in mind when he picked the beautiful site for the Changling Refinery. Eliminating pollution received attention from the beginning. In 1973 Premier Chou sent people in to investigate environmental protection in the petroleum industry. He asked the plant's leaders to take forceful steps to eliminate pollution so as to benefit the people.

The plant organized a group of 108 led by a deputy director to study the pollution problem. They spent six months in 1973 making a comprehensive survey of the plant's waste liquids and gases and on the basis of their analysis drew up an overall plan to purify waste water and eliminate gas. In their experiments to combine the control of pollution with the utilization of waste water and gas, the group had the cooperation of a dozen institutions of higher learning and scientific research, among them Hunan University, Wuhan University and the Fushun Petroleum Institute. They carried out several hundred projects related to purifying waste water, recovering and utilizing harmful gases and eliminating pollution. They got many good results.

Wang Po-yang, an engineer from the Fushun Petroleum Institute, and workers and technicians at Changling began experiments in 1975. They completed a water purification project and four others in under two years. Their results are all in regular use in production.

Many older plants made their experience in pollution control available to the Changling refinery, which was thus able to save substantially on manpower and materials.

HUNAN HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LEARN-FROM-TACHING WORK

HK151240Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 12 May 78 HK

[Summary] "The Provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry. It conscientiously transmitted the spirit of the National Conference on Learning From Taching in Industry. Major responsible comrades of the Provincial CCP Committee attended the conference and delivered important speeches.

"Attending the conference were responsible comrades of various prefectures and municipalities and some selected enterprises, leaders of the provincial learn-from-Taching work teams and from bureaus concerned with various fronts in this province. They repeatedly studied the important instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the documents of the conference and summed up and exchanged Hunan's industrial and communications front's experiences in deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang of four and in launching the movement to learn from Taching. They conscientiously studied Hunan's industrial and communications front's work for the forthcoming 7 months."

The current situation on the industrial and communications front in Hunan Province is excellent. The mass movement to learn from Taching and build more Taching-type enterprises is being deepened.

"From January to April, this province fulfilled 32 percent of its annual plan for total value of industrial output, with an increase of 48.8 percent as compared with the same period last year, thus smashing the past protracted situation in which output at the beginning of a year is always down as compared with output at the end of the previous year."

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The conference pointed out: We must conscientiously do a good job in fighting the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. We must thoroughly eradicate the gang of four's pernicious influence, restore order, foster the party's fine tradition and style and divert all work onto the course of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must further launch the socialist labor emulation campaign and the revolutionary emulation campaign.

"In accordance with the CCP Central Committee's demand on quickening the development of industry, we must do a good job in grasping the rectification of enterprises. In rectifying enterprises, we must first do a good job of rectifying leading groups. We must strengthen the basic work of enterprises, do a good job in the six big managements and do a good job in grasping the seven systems and eight targets. We must go in for mass movements in a big way and resolutely promote the quality of products." We must comprehensively fulfill or overfulfill the state plans.

"The conference asked party committees at all levels to tangibly strengthen leadership and to set up powerful, intelligent and capable industrial command systems. The provincial CCP Committee has decided to set up a provincial Economic Committee. All prefectures, municipalities and counties must quickly set up their economic committees. In accordance with the tasks assigned by the central authorities, they should rationally set up administrative organs and they must be committed to the huge and arduous task of leading industrial organizations."

HUPEH'S CHEN PI-HSIEN, CADRES ENGAGE IN ANTIDROUGHT ACTIVITIES

OWL50549Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0400 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Wuhan, 13 May--Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee and other leading cadres of the Provincial CCP Committee have gone to the antidrought front to conduct investigation and study and solve problems on-the-spot, thus giving impetus to the struggle against drought and for transplantation of early rice on a crash basis throughout the province.

Since the beginning of spring there has been little or no rain and high temperatures in many areas throughout Hupeh Province. The drought has been serious. To cope with this situation, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien went to Chingchow, Ichang, Hsiangyang and Hsiaokan prefectures and Wuhan city suburbs to hear briefings by prefectural CCP committees and some county CCP committees. He also made field trips to 14 counties to check on the progress of production and antidrought activities. With regard to the serious drought that has affected early-rice transplanting and field management, he urged that effective antidrought measures be taken in order to achieve a bumper harvest this year, and that every effort be made to enlarge rice-transplanting acreage.

Wherever they sent, Chen Pi-hsien and other leading cadres of the provincial CCP Committee discussed concrete measures with local cadres and the masses and solved problems that have arisen in the antidrought struggle in a timely manner.

The Changho Reservoir is capable of irrigating over 2 million mou of farmland in Chingchow, Chiangling, Chunghsiang and Tangyang counties--a large irrigation area. In a normal year, total grain output in these four counties totals 2.4 billion catties, thus providing 900 million catties of commercial grain to the state annually. However, due to the very low water level at Changho Reservoir at present, gravity irrigation is impossible. Therefore, it is necessary to utilize powered pumps capable of drawing 100 cubic meters of water per second from the bottom of the reservoir for early-rice transplanting throughout the area.

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Comrade Chen Pi-hsien, who visited the Changho Reservoir to conduct an on-the-spot investigation of antidrought activities, said that the provincial and prefectural CCP Committees must take steps to insure the smooth progress of antidrought activities in the Changho irrigation area. He also gave the following instructions:

1. Organize an antidrought command force for the Changho irrigation area with the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and the director of the provincial Planning Committee taking the lead and guiding the antidrought struggle throughout the irrigation area.
2. In addition to using the available power machinery, immediately allocate 10 more large 120-hp power pumps capable of drawing 100 cubic meters of water-per second. The province should be responsible for the daily supply of diesel oil needed for combating the drought. Thus, the difficulties which the Changho irrigation area cannot surmount on its own can be solved.

While helping the grassroots units solve their problems, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien also urged cadres at all levels in each place he visited to emulate Tachai; carry forward the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle; broadly arouse the masses, make full use of manpower, draft animals, waterwheels and other tools in combating drought; and combine indigneous with modern methods in order to fight a people's war against the drought and accelerate early-rice transplantation.

With leading cadres of the provincial CCP Committee giving concrete leadership at the antidrought front and all cadres and the masses making concerted efforts, tremendous progress has been made throughout the province in combating the drought and accelerating early-rice transplantation. Various localities are now seizing the opportunity of embarking on early-rice field management.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY DOES WELL RETURNING TEACHERS TO POSTS

HK151434Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Hsini County CCP Committee has taken steps to solve the problem of getting primary and middle school teachers back to their posts. Over 200 primary and middle school teachers in the county have returned to their schools and resumed teaching. The teachers ranks have been very unstable in recent years due to the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Primary and middle school teachers have been arbitrarily transferred or loaned, seriously affecting the development of the education cause and the improvement of teaching quality.

On the basis of unity in thinking, the county CCP Committee has decided to adopt the following measures:

1. Teachers who have been transferred to other posts since 1970 and who are suitable for teaching must be transferred back to the educational front.
2. Teachers who have been transferred to participate in the work teams for conducting education in the party's basic line in the rural areas must immediately return to their respective schools to resume teaching.
3. Teachers who have been loaned to various units and departments must return to their respective schools.

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4. From now on, arrangements must be made for all graduates of senior teachers' colleges and middle-level teachers' schools to work on the educational front.

5. From now on, no unit is allowed to arbitrarily transfer or loan teachers for other work.

At present, most teachers who have been loaned to various units and departments have returned to the educational front, thus strengthening the frontline teaching work.

CANTON CHEMICAL INDUSTRY PROMOTES RESTORATION OF ORDER

HK150912Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 12 May 78 HK

[Summary] Since the beginning of this year, the party committee of the Canton Municipal Chemical Industry Bureau has guided staff and workers of its subordinate units to carry out analyses of events, with the emphasis on washing away the gang of four's pernicious influence. According to incomplete statistics, this year the 44 factories and cooperative subordinate to the bureau have conducted analysis of 325 typical events.

In these activities, the chemical industry system has conducted analysis entered on whether or not to criticize the ultraleftist trend of thought, expose the gang of four's camouflage of sham leftists, solve a number of problems among the cadres and masses and implement the policies. For instance, while the gang of four were running rampant, the (Nanchung) plastics plant leaders dared not employ engineers and technicians, because they were afraid of being labeled as "experts running the factory." Eight of the 9 technicians were sent down to the workshops as ordinary laborers. Now the party branch of the factory has analyzed this event and understood the importance of implementing the policy on intellectuals. The technicians are now employed properly. The units have also analyzed the question of whether or not factories should regard production as the central task and they have criticized the gang of four's fallacy of "if revolution is done well, production will rise naturally."

"The Tungfeng chemical plant is an important enterprise producing basic organic chemical raw materials. Its equipment is good and the buildings are new. However, due to interference and sabotage by the gang of four, the factory failed to fulfill its production plans for 8 successive years." Through analysis, they now understand that the factory's work should be centered on production. Output is now rising and production costs have greatly fallen.

The bureau party committee has repeatedly explained to the staff and workers: "The aim of conducting analysis of events and contrasting the lines is not to pin blame on people but to enable everyone to see clearly the pernicious influence of the gang of four, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line, and turn passive factors into active factors." They have stressed that the spearhead must be constantly aimed at the gang of four.

BRIEFS

HONAN MODEL WORKERS MEETING--The Honan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions recently held a f um of model and progressive workers to greet May Day. Liu Chien-hsun, Hu Li-chiao, Hu Shang-li, Tai Su-li, Cheng Yung-ho, and Liu Hung-wen, responsible comrades of the provincial CPP Committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. The participants pledged to study and propagate the general task for the new period, carry out the policies and decrees of the state in a model way, struggle against all violations of law and discipline, closely unite around the CCP Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and strive to build China into a powerful and modern socialist country. [Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 78 HK]

SZECHWAN LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN FARMWORK NEAR CHENGDU

HK150904Y Chengdu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2140 GMT 13 May 78 HK

[Summary] On 12 May Comrade Chao Tzu-yang, first secretary of the Szechwan Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Tang Ko-pi, Hsu Meng-hsia, Tu Hsin-yuan, Chang Li-hsing, Chiao Chih-min and Yang Ju-tai, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, led cadres of the provincial organs to take part in farmwork in a production team at (Paichia) commune in Shuangliu County on the outskirts of Chengdu. In recent days some 5,000 to 6,000 persons from the provincial organs have gone to take part in crash-reaping and sowing at various communes in Shuangliu, Pi and Hsintu counties.

"In order to win a bumper harvest this year, last year the provincial CCP Committee, following the spirit of the 11th party congress and closely following the great strategic plan of the wise leader Chairman Hua to grasp the key link of class struggle and bring about great order across the land, issued a timely decision on expanding the area to be sown with spring harvest crops and potatoes. Thus the province improved winter paddy land and expanded the area sown with spring harvest crops. After the crops were sown, all places increased tending, weeding and fertilizing the fields, dealing with plant diseases and insect pests. Although some places suffered spring drought, hailstorms and other natural disasters, party organizations at all levels have seriously implemented the spirit of the Fifth NPC, unfolded the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and applied the party's rural economic policies to mobilize the masses' activism. They have overcome natural disasters and won a bumper spring harvest. The situation is excellent."

TIBET REGIONAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE OPENS 10 MAY

OW121317Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Prompted by the great call of the wise leader Chairman Hua to greatly raise the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation, and as a result of the excellent situation in which the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country are marching toward modernization of science and technology, our region's science conference ceremoniously opened in Lhasa on 10 May. A grand occasion for our region's scientific and technical front, this conference is designed to implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, exchange experiences and commend the advanced. It is also an oath-taking conference to revise and map out plans, mobilize all positive factors, push the mass movement to march toward modernization of science and technology so we can create a new upsurge, rapidly develop our region's science and technology and contribute to realization of the four modernizations.

Attending the conference are more than 400 delegates of the Tibetan, Han and other nationalities. They are outstanding scientific and technical workers, technical innovation experts, backbone scientific farming personnel and cadres at all levels from the fields of science and technology, agriculture, livestock breeding, industry and communications, geology, finance and trade, education, health and other fields who are dedicated to the party's scientific cause.

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Niu Jui-chou and others attended the conference. Also attending were leading comrades of departments concerned from various prefectures and municipalities, PLA units stationed locally and the production and construction corps of the Tibet Military District.

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At 0930 comrade Tien Pac, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, declared the conference open. Comrade Pa Sang, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, delivered the opening address. Then, Comrades (Teng Shih-ching) and (Hsu Hsin-ming), vice chairmen of the regional Science and Technology Commission, separately conveyed the important instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Premier Fang I given at the National Science Conference and Vice Premier Fang I's talk with the Tibet delegation to the National Science Conference.

Pa Sang Opening Address

OW131545Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Opening address by Pa Sang, secretary of the Tibet Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Tibet Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee, at the Tibet regional science conference on 10 May--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Comrades: The regional science conference is being held under the inspiration of the great call of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on raising the scientific and cultural level of the entire Chinese nation and in view of the excellent situation in which the whole party, army and people of all nationalities throughout the country are marching toward modernization of science and technology. This conference will certainly have tremendous and far-reaching effects on our region's scientific development.

Comrades: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee are guiding us in comprehensively realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century. The key to this realization lies in the modernization of science and technology, but our region's scientific and technological foundation has been very poor. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line since liberation, our region's scientific and technical cause has gradually developed from nothing to one that has scored several achievements. The region now has nine professional livestock breeding, communications, geology and medicine and has trained many professional researchers. The number of scientific and technical personnel from minority nationalities has been growing steadily.

Comrades: The main tasks of our conference are to convey and implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference; study the instructions of Chairman Hua, Vice Chairman Teng and Vice Premier Fang I's deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four; clarify our orientation and increase our understanding; discuss, revise and draw up plans for the development of science and technology; exchange experiences, commend the advanced, fully mobilize all positive factors and rapidly advance our region's scientific and technological work.

Comrades: Our country has entered a new period of development in socialist revolution and construction. To build our country into a great powerful socialist country with modernized agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology before the end of this century, we must fully understand the importance and urgency of accelerating scientific and technological development. We should also resolutely implement the instructions of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng, take positive actions, hold high the great banner of Chairman Mao, resolutely and unswervingly advance toward the lofty goal of building a powerful and modern socialist country, be ambitious, have high ideals, make greater contributions to advancing our regions's scientific and technological cause and strive to realize the four modernizations!

INNER MONGOLIA DAILY EXPOSES POOR SANITATION, SERVICES

OW121233Y Huhhot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Today's INNER MONGOLIA DAILY carries on its third page a letter written by three comrades, (Tao), (Yu) and (Shen), to the principal responsible comrade of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee. They came from some other area to Paotou Municipality on temporary assignment. In the letter, they made critical comments on commercial work, urban services and sanitation in the (Tungho) district of Paotou Municipality, and offered suggestions in this regard. The paper also publishes a report on measures taken by the Finance and Trade Office of the Paotou Municipal Revolutionary Committee to improve its work and play its logistic role well and a feature story of an INNER MONGOLIA DAILY reporter.

When this letter was approved for publication, the INNER MONGOLIA DAILY decided to add an editor's note, which says:

Last March, Comrades (Tao), (Yu) and (Shen), who came to our region on temporary assignment, wrote a letter to the principal responsible comrade of the autonomous regional party committee. In the letter they offered positive suggestions concerning commercial work, urban services and sanitation in Paotou Municipality. This letter drew the attention of the regional party committee and the Paotou Municipal CCP Committee. The principal responsible comrade of the regional party committee wrote important instructions based on the letter, which were immediately relayed by the Paotou Municipal party committee to the departments concerned and masses of workers and staff members.

The commercial and social service departments in Paotou Municipality have earnestly accepted criticism by the masses, conscientiously carried out the instructions of the party committee at the higher level, and made efforts to improve their work, thus achieving initial results. This was well done. However, it should be noted that these results are still far from meeting the demands and expectations of the masses. The workers and staff members of the commercial and social service departments in Paotou Municipality should sustain and redouble their efforts to do their work well so as to achieve, as soon as possible, results that will meet the demands of the masses and satisfy them.

The problems raised by Comrades (Tao), (Yu) and (Shen) in their letter do not only exist in Paotou Municipality but also in other parts of the region in varying degrees. It is for this reason that we feel it necessary to publish excerpts of their letter as well as a related story by our reporter, hoping that we will thereby attract the attention of all commercial departments and other departments concerned throughout the region. We trust that the comrades of these departments will show concern for the masses, provide amenities for them and take effective measures to improve commercial work and urban services in order to meet the needs of the excellent situation that is developing.

In their letter Comrades (Tao), (Yu) and (Shen) said: The poor sanitary situation in the (Tungho) District of Paotou Municipality is something rarely seen anywhere in this country. Sanitation in residential areas and streets and in restaurants and dining halls is very poor. Since hotels and dining halls have such poor sanitation, who wants to use these facilities? When we went out to visit three restaurants, we found only the (Chaoyang) restaurant had decent sanitation. In the other two restaurants, chairs and tables were so dirty customers hardly dared sit down.

On windy days, the air was filled with sand and dust. At state-run roadside stalls selling steamed bread and doughnuts, the food was not covered yet nobody seemed concerned about it. It was really an unpleasant sight.

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Upon arrival in Inner Mongolia, we felt rather cold and wanted to buy some additional clothing. On inquiring, we were told there were department stores in the (Tungho) District, so we went there at noon. On the second floor, where clothes for adults are sold, we found three salesclerks sitting there. Although we made inquiries six times, nobody paid us any attention. They just sat there gossiping without turning around. Finally one of them rose, took out a coat, threw it on the counter and then sat down again. When we asked whether we could try it on, the answer was no. When we asked about the size of the coat, the answer was "I don't know." It really disappointed us. It might be all right not to allow a customer to try on a coat, but when the salesclerk doesn't even know its size, how can a customer buy it? We think it is not a question of good or bad service but a question of irresponsibility. It is a shame.

Since we could do nothing about it, we decided to shop elsewhere. We went to the cake and pastry department on the first floor and wanted to buy something to eat. There was only one scale for four salesclerks to use. Twelve customers were ahead of us in line. The salesclerks chatted and laughed while we waited 48 minutes to buy 2 catties of pastry for 70 cents. Is there only one scale in the cakes and pastry department of such a big department store? It is really unbelievable.

BRIEFS

INNER MONGOLIA MEETING--The Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee in Inner Mongolia held a wired broadcasting meeting on 25 April to lecture on the general task for the new period. The meeting, attended by 100,000 people, called on masses of all nationalities throughout the municipality to mobilize for the general task for the new period. Hao Hsiu-shan, first secretary of the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee, spoke on the general task. The second secretary of the municipal party committee read out a circular issued by the regional party committee on publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Comrade Hao Hsiu-shan said leading comrades throughout the municipality should form lecture groups and go to the basic units to lecture on the general task. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIAN IRRIGATION--Inner Mongolia made new achievements in building water conservancy projects for its pastoral areas in 1977. Besides completing irrigation facilities for 3,600 mou of enclosed pastures, it reclaimed some 12,000 sq km of pastureland with water sources. Wells were also sunk throughout the region. Ichinhuolo Banner alone sank 24 wells capable of irrigating 9,056 mou of land. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

INNER MONGOLIAN POWER OUTPUT--The Huhehot-Paotou electric power network overfulfilled its first quarter plan by 7.94 percent. It generated an additional 51.23 million KWH of electricity. [Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

TSINGHUA UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS--Peking, 27 Apr--Tsinghua University recently promoted 18 politically sound and professionally competent lecturers to professors. Among them are Pan Chi-luan [3382 7139 7019], a welding specialist and former associate professor in the Mechanical Department who was elected to attend the 11th CCP Congress; Teng Teng [3326 4696], former leader of the party leading group in the Chemistry Department; Chang Shien-hung [1728 2009 1347], former deputy leader of the party leading group in the Water Conservancy Department and Lung Yu-chiu [7893 4757 3808], former lecturer in the Architecture Department. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0111 GMT 27 Apr 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG HOLDS MEETINGS ON GENERAL TASK

Yang I-chen Speech

OW131221Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Mar 78 OW

[Excerpts] In order to fully mobilize the masses to widely publicize the general task for the new period and the new constitution and lead the masses to thoroughly and systematically study them, the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee has decided to successively hold six report meetings and requested that leading comrades from the provincial party committee give talks. The first report meeting was held at the provincial exhibition hall on the morning on 8 May. Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Heilungkiang Military District, made a report at the meeting. His report was entitled: "Unite and Strive To Implement the General Task for the New Period." He also made arrangements to publicize this general task and the new constitution. Present at the report meeting were the secretaries and members of the provincial party committee, the vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading comrades of the Heilungkiang Military District and PLA units stationed in the area. Approximately 15,000 cadres listened to his report at the main meeting site and 30 branch sites. Cadres were present from various organizations of Heilungkiang Province, Harbin Municipality and Sunghuachiang Prefecture and from the railways, major industrial plants and institutions of higher learning in Harbin.

Comrade Yang I-chen's report has four parts. In the first part, subtitled: "The New Period of Socialist Revolution and Construction and the General Task for the New Period," Comrade Yang I-chen said: The general task for the new period is to continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat; carry forward the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggle for production and scientific experiment and make China a great, powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology by the end of the century.

In the second part of Comrade Yang I-chen's report, subtitled: "We Must Complete the General Task for the New Period and We Can Certainly Do So," he said: To rapidly achieve the four socialist modernizations and place China in the front ranks of the world economy is of immediate importance and far-reaching historical significance in more effectively coping with the war threat of social-imperialism and imperialism, further consolidating the worker-peasant alliance, preventing capitalist restoration, improving the people's livelihood and achieving a gradual transition to communism. We certainly can realize the four socialist modernizations because we have a superior socialist system, the correct guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, 900 million diligent and brave people, an abundance of natural resources and the material foundation of the past 28 years. We can realize it because we may introduce advanced foreign technology, but especially because we have the correct leadership of the wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee he heads. These are sure guarantees for us to complete the general task for the new period and build China into a modern and powerful socialist country. In the third part of Comrade Yang I-chen's report, subtitled: "We Should Contribute More to Realizing the General Task for the New Period," he said: To build a modern and powerful socialist country is a common task for the whole party, army and people of various nationalities throughout the country. In the struggle to realize the general task, Heilungkiang Province's 32 million people of various nationalities should work hard for the country's prosperity, vie to shoulder heavy burdens and make still greater contributions. We must complete this province's economic development plan for the next 8 years.

In order to realize the general task for the new period and achieve this province's goal of struggle, we should persistently take class struggle as the key link, penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, strike at sabotage by class enemies and deal blows at embezzlers and speculators. We should consolidate leading groups, ranks, enterprises, communes and production brigades.

In the fourth part of Comrade Yang I-chen's report, subtitled: "Fully, Widely and Deeply Publicize the General Task for the New Period," he said: Realization of the general task for the new period is a very profound and great revolution and a vital cause to hundreds of millions. We should ideologically mobilize Heilungkiang's 32 million people of various nationalities so they will strive to realize the general task for the new period and make still greater contributions to building a modern, powerful socialist country. In order to do so, party organizations at all levels throughout the province should unfold a mass movement to fully, widely and deeply publicize and study the general task for the new period. Comrade Yang I-chen pointed out that to publicize the general task for the new period is a task for the whole party. In order to mobilize the whole party to publicize it well, the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee discussed the matter and set the following requirements:

1. In publicizing and studying the general task for the new period, we should follow the instructions of the party Central Committee to hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, which is the core of the line of the party's 11th national congress and the general task for the new period and is our fundamental guide. We should continue the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, persistently uphold the party's basic line and persistently take the socialist road. We should take class struggle as the key link to simultaneously advance the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, production and scientific experiment. We should strengthen party leadership, adhere to the mass line, mobilize all positive factors, unite with all forces that can be united and struggle to build a modern and powerful socialist country.
2. In publicizing and studying the general task for the new period, we should also step up study and publicity of the new constitution.
3. Leading cadres at all levels should excel in publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution and thereby set good examples.
4. All levels of party and 7 May cadre schools, institutions of higher learning and middle schools should set aside a certain amount of time to make known documents relevant to the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Those documents should be regarded as part of political education and as an important component of the subject "scientific socialism."
4. All localities should organize and train propagandists. In particular, efforts should be made to train part-time theorists among workers and peasants and allow them a full role. In the course of publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution, we should consolidate the contingent of theorists.
6. In publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution, all localities should generally hold discussions on "what to do during the new Long March;" mobilize the masses of cadres and people to seriously work out or revise specific plans of their departments and units as well as their own to realize the general task and deepen the mass movements to learn from Taching in industry and Tachai in agriculture.

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7. Newspapers and radio stations should publish relevant editorials, commentaries, articles, lectures and reports on typical persons who have done a good job of publicizing, studying and implementing the general task and the new constitution in order to create a receptive atmosphere for publicity and study.

8. Literary and art units should lose no time creating literary and art programs and other propaganda materials concerning publicity and study of the general task and the new constitution.

9. Large wall posters and paintings publicizing the general task and the new constitution should be displayed at public places such as movie theaters, theaters, railway and bus stations, wharves and art galleries. Window displays in business firms should reflect the contents of the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Publicity on the general task and the new constitution should be given on board buses, trains and ships.

10. In publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the constitution, we should "shoot the arrow at the target" and do it effectively.

Now until the end of September, we should concentrate our efforts on publicizing and studying the general task for the new period and the new constitution. Thereafter, we should continue to constantly publicize and study them.

Second Meeting

OW141116Y Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] The report meeting on the general task for the new period sponsored by the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee heard its second series of lectures on 13 May. A lecture-report was given by Comrade Li Li-an, secretary of the provincial party committee, entitled: "Study and Practice the New Constitution To Strengthen the Socialist Legal System." Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee, chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and first political commissar of the Provincial Military District, party secretaries and Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and leading comrades of the provincial military district and PLA units stationed in the province attended the report meeting. Listening to the report were some 15,000 cadres from organs directly under the province, Harbin Municipality and Sunghuachiang Prefecture, railway departments in Harbin, key factories and institutions of higher learning.

Comrade Li Li-an's report contained five parts: 1) What is the law and what is the relationship between the constitution, law and decrees? 2) Conscientiously study the new constitution and deeply understand its great significance; 3) Closely combine implementation of the new constitution with the actual situation to thoroughly repudiate the gang of four's sabotage of the socialist legal system; 4) Conscientiously implement the new constitution to strengthen the socialist legal system and resolutely struggle against all unlawful acts and 5) Widely publicize the new constitution and carry out extensive and penetrating education on the need to observe the law and raise the consciousness of the masses by following the rule of law.

In his speech Comrade Li Li-an called attention to three points on the need to study and publicize the new constitution.

1. Party committees at all levels must vigorously publicize the new constitution and conduct education in the socialist legal system.

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2. In studying and publicizing the new constitution, all localities should fully arouse the masses to penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary crimes in sabotaging the socialist legal system and the dictatorship of the proletariat; eliminate their poisonous influence and clarify the issues of right and wrong concerning the legal system confused by them.

3. All localities and departments should, in close connection with the two-blows movement, select a number of typical cases of sabotage of the socialist legal system, infringement on the interests of the state and people and encroachment upon the rights of the people, use them as topics for discussion by the masses and conclusively reach verdicts. Moreover, they should select a number of such cases for open publication in the newspapers and wide criticism, unfold activities so the masses can come forward with accusations and establish and perfect regulations governing detection and exposure of bad people and deeds running counter to law and discipline.

WANG EN-MAO VISITS BASIC AGRICULTURAL UNITS IN KIRIN

SK150825Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 12 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] Guided by the great strategic policy decision of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land, and in order to develop our province's agriculture at high speed and quicken the tempo in learning from Tachai in agriculture and building Tachai-type counties throughout the country, the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee has organized learn-from-Tachai work teams at provincial, prefectural, county and commune levels, comprising more than 35,000 people, to go to rural areas and fight on the forefront of agricultural production. Work teams at various levels and masses of cadres and rural people have grasped revolution, promoted production, exerted themselves in spring plowing and actively contributed to realizing the two breakthroughs this year.

Responsible comrades such as Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, and Chang Shih-ying, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee, separately went to the selected basic-level units recently to investigate, research and grasp the situation regarding exposure and criticism of the gang of four and regarding spring plowing.

BRIEFS

HEILUNGKIANG ENGINEERING COLLEGE--With the approval of the State Council, the Heilungkiang Engineering College has been expanded and renamed the Harbin University of Science and Technology. The new university, though jointly administered by the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Heilungkiang Province, is primarily subordinate to the Chinese Academy of Sciences. To meet the needs of the academy, the university will offer some new courses, including ones on precision instruments and meters, science organization and management planning. [Harbin Heilungkiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

HEILUNGKIANG WHEAT ACREAGE--Harbin, 9 May--Up to early May Heilungkiang Province had sown some 26.5 million mou of spring wheat, accounting for 93 percent of the total acreage to be sown this year. Heilungkiang is one of the major spring wheat-growing areas in China with one-third of its grain acreage planted with this crop. [Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 9 May 78 OW]

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HUI MINERS ENJOY EQUAL TREATMENT IN NINGSIA

OW130801Y Peking NCNA in English 0711 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Yinchuan, 13 May (HSINHUA)--"We miners of Hui nationality are treated in the same way as those of the Han or any other nationality." This is how some Hui miners expressed their feelings to a HSINHUA correspondent who was visiting the Shihtanching mining area in the Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region.

The mining area is made up of six pairs of pits, an openout mine and a big coal dressing plant. 2,800 miners of Hui nationality work here alongside miners of Han nationality.

One of them is 50-year-old Wang Chin-yu. He began to work as a coal heaver at the age of 15 and became a miner after liberation. He represented the Ningsia workers at the National Model Workers' Conference in Peking in October 1959. He spoke at the conference and was received along with his fellow representatives from Ningsia by Premier Chou En-lai on behalf of the great leader Chairman Mao. Premier Chou had a cordial talk with him and presented him with Chairman Mao's works, asking him to study hard and act in accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings. In the 18 years since, Wang Chin-yu has become the head and party branch secretary of a team. He said: "I'll always remember Premier Chou's teachings. Together with other workers of Hui and Han nationalities, I am determined to contribute more to the rapid development of the coal industry in our region and to the building of a modern and strong socialist country."

China is a united country with many nationalities. After liberation workers of minority nationalities, like the workers of Han nationality, were emancipated economically and became political masters of the country. The fact that many of them have been promoted to various leading posts shows this clearly. Anyone, regardless of nationality, is respected and praised if he is outstanding in his work.

SHENSI PLA UNIT MONITORS DISCIPLINE

HK111443Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 May 78 HK

[Summary] A certain unit in the PLA Capital Construction Corps has adopted various measures to carry out vigorous propaganda and education regarding the new constitution, strengthening the cadres' and fighters' concept of the socialist legal system and enhancing their spontaneity in observing the law. The unit's CCP Committee held a study course attended by 50 cadres and fighters to study and discuss the constitution in detail and to train backbone elements to carry out propaganda and education. Leading unit cadres provided guidance for this work.

"Deputy Commissar (Chang Jung-tien), while lecturing to the unit's cadres and fighters, spoke of the relationship between implementing the new constitution and strengthening the army's sense of organization and discipline. Thus everyone understood that carrying out orders and regulations means implementing the new constitution.

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This unit has set up a group to inspect observance of law and discipline. Party branches carry out a monthly check on observance of law and discipline and demand that cadres and party members take the lead in observing the law. In the past 2 months, 233 unit cadres and fighters have been home to visit their families. Except for a few, who had special reasons, all of them returned to the unit on or ahead of time.

WANG FENG ATTENDS SINKIANG METEOROLOGY CONFERENCE

OW122025Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Since liberation, under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, Sinkiang's meteorological work has successfully developed from practically nothing. There are now about 440 weather stations in Sinkiang and an even greater number of weather observation posts and teams located on state farms and in people's communes. These units constitute a closely coordinated weather service network run by a contingent of "sky watchers"--professional meteorologists--and part-time weathermen from the masses. Operations of professional meteorological departments have also been modernized. Advanced technical systems, including satellite nephograms, radar, radiophoto equipment and electronic computers, are being used.

In order to better serve agricultural and pastoral production, weather stations in many countries have set up information systems to give accurate, objective, informative and specific weather forecasts, ending the previous backward system of repeating what they heard over the radio, or reporting what they had observed in the sky. In order to improve efficiency in combating and preventing natural disasters, over the past several years masses of meteorologists have worked together with cadres and masses everywhere, relied on their own efforts, combined indigenous and modern methods and worked to change weather conditions in some areas artificially. They have used cannons, rockets, balloons carrying dynamite--which are exploded in midair--as well as antiaircraft artillery and airplanes to stop hailstorms and to make artificial rain and snow.

The scale of such operations has grown and results have been improved every year. One-fifth of the counties and state-run agricultural reclamation farms and regimental farms in Sinkiang have produced artificial rain and over 20 counties, frequently hit by hailstorms, have learned how to take preventive measures. Many other counties and regimental farms have (?put hay on crops) and successfully prevented frost damage to large areas. Extensive use of artificial means to affect the weather in some areas has effectively reduced crop and livestock damage by natural disasters.

Recently, the Meteorological Department in Sinkiang held a conference in Urumchi on learning from Tachai and Taching. The meeting summed up and exchanged experiences of meteorological workers, discussed and worked out plans for meteorological development in Sinkiang and commended the first four units in Sinkiang to become Tachai-type weather stations. They are: Alshankou weather station, which has been honored as "sky-watcher on the antirevisionist outpost"; the (Yechih) weather station, which has successfully helped enhance agricultural development; the Yuehpuhu County weather station, which has changed its outlook after 2 years of hard effort and the Yehcheng County weather station, which has worked in unity to serve agriculture.

During the meeting responsible comrades of the Sinkiang autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees, including Wang Feng, Ssu-ma-ti Ai-mai-ti, Chi Kuo, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, (Tu Liang), (Li Chia-yu), Hsieh Kao-chung and others called on the representatives. Comrades Wang Feng and Chi Kuo addressed the meeting.

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Representatives unanimously pledged that under centralized leadership of party committees at all levels, they would do even better meteorological work and make new contributions to national economy and defense, and particularly to high speed agricultural and pastoral development in Sinkiang.

WANG FENG PRESENT AT MEMORIAL MEETING FOR CPPCC MEMBER

OW140202Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 13 May 78 OW

[Text] Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen), Standing Committee member of the Fourth Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee and adviser to the Planning Committee of the autonomous region, died of illness in Peking on 5 April 1978 at the age of 68.

A memorial meeting was held for him on 10 May at the Urumchi Workers' Cultural Palace. Wreaths were sent by Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council; Yang Ching-jen, vice chairman of the National CPPCC Committee; responsible comrades of departments concerned, including Chao Tsang-pi, Sung Ping, Huo Shih-lien, Wang En-mao, Pai Ju-ping, Chih Pi-ching, and Ma Wen-jui; and Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen's) friends. Wreaths were also sent by Wang Feng, first secretary of the autonomous regional party committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee; other responsible comrades of party and government organizations of the autonomous region, including Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, Sung Chih-ho, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chang Chieh-cheng, Chi Kuo, A-mu-tung Ni-ya-tzu, Hu Liang-tsai, (Yang Ko), Pai Cheng-ming, Chang Ssu-ming, Wang Chen-wen, Hsieh Kao-chung, Pa Tai and (Tien Chung); the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees and the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee; the autonomous region's departments, committees and offices concerned; some bureaus, prefectures and autonomous prefectures of the autonomous region; the Shensi provincial party and revolutionary committees; the Yenchuan County party and revolutionary committees and the party revolutionary committees of (Chia-Chia-Tun) commune in Yenchuan County.

Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees, the autonomous regional CPPCC Committee and party and government organizations of Urumchi Municipality attended the memorial meeting. They included Wang Feng, Chang Shih-kung, Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yun-ho, Chi Kuo, (Yang Ko), (Tsao Ling), (Li Chia-yu), Chang Ssu-ming, Hsieh Kao-chung, (Tien Chung), (Lu Chieh-ping), (Shih Chun-te), (Li Chan-lin), Wang Chen-tung, Mai-ho-su-te-tieh-i-po-fu, Yang I-ching, Ya-ho-fu, Ta-mao-la, A-man-tu-erh, (Kyang Chieh-ping), (Chang Hsi-chen) and (Yen Ko-pai). Also present at the memorial meeting were responsible comrades of various departments, committees, offices and bureaus under the autonomous regional party and revolutionary committees; representatives of the masses and Comrade (Li Hsien-min).

Comrade Chang Shih-kung, secretary of the autonomous regional party committee, presided over the memorial meeting. Comrade Chang Ssu-ming, vice chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee and chairman of the autonomous region's Planning Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

In his speech he said: "Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen) was a native of Yenchuan County of Shensi Province. He joined the revolution in 1934 and was admitted into the CCP in 1935. He served successively as chairman of county and district soviets, section chief of county government, chairman of county government, county magistrate, deputy director and director of the General Tax Bureau of the Shensi-Kansu-Ningsia border region. After liberation he served successively as director of the Finance Department, vice chairman of the CYL Committee, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee and member of the provincial CPPCC Committee of Ningsia Province.

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He then became a member of the CYL Committee of northwest China, vice chairman of the CYL Committee, vice chairman of the Planning Committee, deputy secretary of the leading party members group of Sinkiang Province and member of the first Sinkiang Autonomous Regional CCP Committee.

He said: "Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen) was a good member and cadre of the CCP. He took part in the revolution for many years. During the new democratic revolution and socialist revolution and construction, he seriously studied Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, resolutely implemented Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's general and specific policies, continued the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and adhered to the principle of 'three does and don'ts.' He was loyal to the party and people, loved the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and warmly supported the wise leader Chairman Hua. During the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution and the party's 11th two-line struggle, he took a firm and clear-cut political stand. He was a candid, conscientious and hardworking person. He was selfless, honest in his work style modest, prudent, unassuming and approachable. He has close ties with the masses. He led an industrious and plain life, sought truth from facts and advanced our party's revolutionary traditions and fine work style. He dedicated his life to the revolutionary cause, socialist revolution and construction in Sinkiang and the communist cause."

After the memorial meeting, the urn containing Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen's) ashes was escorted to and placed at the Urumchi Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery by responsible comrades of the funeral committee, Comrade (Shih Tzu-chen's), relatives and friends, and representatives of the masses.

BRIEFS

SINKIANG SCIENCE BOOKS--Urumchi, 7 May--Over one hundred books of science and technology in the Uighur, Kazakh and Mongolian languages have been published by the People's House in the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region in recent years. Multi-national Sinkiang in Northwest China is one of China's major pastoral areas. Some of these books deal with animal husbandry, pasture cultivation, agriculture, farm machinery, water conservancy, afforestation, medical and health and scientific research. "Cultivation and Utilization of Pastures", "Sinkiang Technical handbook in Livestock Veterinary" and "Sinkiang Agrotechnique Handbook" are among the titles. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0709 GMT 7 May 78 OW]

TSINGHAI MAY DAY SOIREE--The Culture Bureau of the Tsinghai Provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Political Department of the Tsinghai Military District and the Sining Municipal Revolutionary Committee held a soiree on 1 May to mark International Labor Day. It was attended, among others, by Yang Yen and Liang Ku-ting, secretaries of the provincial CCP Committee; Lu Chih-an, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and political commissar of the Tsinghai Military District; Chi Chun-kuang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Li Hsing-wang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Hsu Lin-feng, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee and secretary of the Sining Municipal CCP Committee; (Li Jen), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee; Ma Wan-li and Shen Ling, vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and (Tsao Cheng), deputy commander of the Tsinghai Military District. [Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78 OW]

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